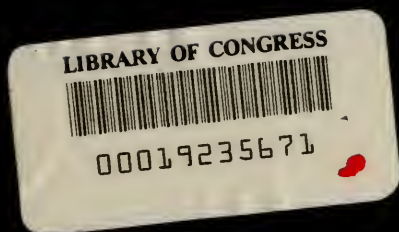




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SMITHSONIAN DEPOSIT

FINAL REPORT

OF THE

Gettysburg Battle-field Commission

OF

NEW JERSEY.

Appointed and acting under Acts of
April 20th, 1885, April 27th, 1886, and March 16th, 1887.

JAMES N. DUFFY,
GOTTFRIED KRUEGER, } *Commissioners.*
WILLIAM H. CORBIN, }

TRENTON, N. J.:

PRINTED BY THE JOHN L. MURPHY PUBLISHING COMPANY.

1891.





MONUMENT TO FIRST NEW JERSEY BRIGADE.

(NORTH SLOPE OF LITTLE ROUND TOP.)

FINAL REPORT

OF THE

Gettysburg Battle-field Commission

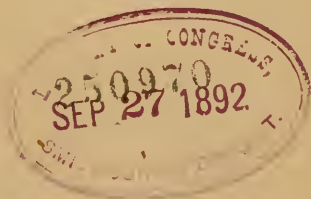
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LETTER TRANSMITTING REPORT.

To His Excellency Leon Abbett, Governor of New Jersey :

SIR—The undersigned Commissioners appointed pursuant to Chapter CXCLIX. of the laws of 1886, to erect “suitable monuments to mark the position of the New Jersey regiments upon the battle-field of Gettysburg,” have the honor to submit herewith their final report ; the interesting duty with which they were charged having, as they believe, been entirely fulfilled. The Commissioners have heretofore presented two brief reports of the progress of the work, one in December, 1886, and the other in December, 1887. They deem it proper, however, to embrace in the present report a statement covering the entire period of their operations, and in so doing will necessarily repeat, to some extent, their former reports.

The Commissioners desire, in transmitting their report, to express their sincere and grateful appreciation of the interest manifested by Your Excellency and by His Excellency Governor Green, in their work.

With great respect, we are, etc.,

JAMES N. DUFFY,
GOTTFRIED KRUEGER,
WILLIAM H. CORBIN,
Commissioners.

Dated October 1st, 1891.

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

The Battle of Gettysburg was fought on the first, second and third days of July, 1863, by General Meade, commanding the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps, and the Cavalry Corps and Reserve Artillery Corps of the Army of the Potomac, on the Federal side, and General Lee, commanding the Army of Northern Virginia, on the Confederate side.

The battle was the culmination of General Lee's famous Campaign of Invasion. It resulted in the signal defeat of his army with great loss, and caused his immediate withdrawal from Pennsylvania and Upper Maryland, and ended his campaign in failure and disaster.

Even at the time of its occurrence the battle was deemed a most important one, but viewed from the standpoint of the present time it is regarded as the turning point of the Civil War. The Rebellion, which up to this period had, in the main, been victorious and aggressive, became thereafter more and more a sullen, stubborn defense, continually weakening, and finally breaking down and yielding its territory and its forces to the National arms.

At this battle about 85,000 men were present on the Federal side, of whom about 70,000 were engaged, with 300 guns. On the Confederate side about 70,000 men with 250 guns were present, substantially all of whom were engaged in the fight.

The scene of the conflict was the village of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pennsylvania, and the plain on which it stands, stretching to the north and south, and the ridge to the east of this plain, known as Cemetery ridge, and the ridge to the west thereof, called Seminary ridge, the main lines of battle being along the crests of these ridges, the Federals on the east and the Confederates on the west.

The battle extended over an area of about twenty-five square miles. The losses were severe on both sides, and nearly equal, being about

23,000 in either army. Of these not less than 3,500 in each army were killed or died of wounds.

From the very first this battle excited exceptional and extraordinary interest. The great numbers engaged, the heroism so signally displayed, the stubbornness of the fight, its significance as marking the culmination of the Confederate invasion of the North, the fact that it was fought on Northern soil at a point apart from the "theater of war," its decisiveness as the turning point of the Rebellion, the interesting character of the struggle to the military critic, and the beauty of the field to the ordinary observer—all these considerations tended to make it famous.

After the battle was ended the Federals came into possession of the entire field. It was strewn with thousands of the dead, as well as with hundreds of carcasses of horses bloated under the July sun. Unless these were speedily disposed of the country would be uninhabitable—a pestilence would ensue. Accordingly, the dead were buried, friend and foe, on the field where they fell—in the fertile wheat-fields, in gardens, by the roadside, in the woods on Culp's hill, on the rocky slopes of Round Top, where there was scarcely earth enough to cover them from sight. Many were not identified, but slight marks were put up to indicate how many each trench contained and to which side they belonged. The army hastened away in pursuit of the enemy, leaving the 7,000 shallow graves to show where they had been.

ACTION OF THE LOYAL GOVERNORS.

Soon after the battle, and in the month of July, 1863, steps were taken by Governor Curtin and citizens of Pennsylvania to collect the bodies and give them a proper burial.

The co-operation of the Governors of the eighteen Northern States having troops at Gettysburg was invited and secured. A plot of seventeen acres of ground on Cemetery hill, at the center of the Union line of battle, was purchased.

The State of New Jersey was prompt to give aid to the project. Governor Parker appointed Levi Scoby his agent to meet the agents of the other Governors to formulate a plan for the establishment of a National Cemetery, and the proper commemoration of the services of the fallen soldiers.

CONVENTION OF THE GOVERNORS' AGENTS, 1863.

A convention of the agents of the Governors was held at Harrisburg, Pa., on December 17th, 1863. Agents were present from Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin. Letters were received from the Governors of New York, Michigan, Rhode Island, Delaware and Minnesota, signifying their approval of the purpose of the convention, and expressing a disposition to concur in any action that might be taken. The convention adopted a scheme which was submitted to the Governors of the several States. It provided that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania should hold the title to the National Cemetery, in perpetuity, in trust for the States having soldiers buried therein; that the Legislature of Pennsylvania should be requested to create a corporation to have exclusive control of the cemetery, to be managed by a Board of Trustees, one to be appointed by the Governor of each of the States having soldiers buried in the cemetery. The convention estimated that \$63,500 would be required to finish the cemetery and build a monument, and asked the several States to contribute to the fund required, in proportion to their representation in Congress, and to contribute annually thereafter, in like proportion, for the care of the cemetery. A committee of five, with Mr. Scoby, of New Jersey, as chairman, was appointed to procure designs for a monument. The plans of Mr. William Saunders for laying out the cemetery, were adopted. It was reported that, up to the time of the convention, 2,271 bodies had been buried in the cemetery, of which 35 were the bodies of New Jersey soldiers. (Leg. Doc. 1864, pp. 1-4.)

INCORPORATION OF THE GETTYSBURG SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY, 1864.

The State of Pennsylvania, by act of March 25th, 1864 (Pamph. Laws, p. 102), incorporated the "Soldiers' National Cemetery," naming one incorporator from each of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota, "being one Commissioner from each State having soldiers buried in the cemetery." The act gives the corporation perpetual succession and confirms the

title to the cemetery grounds already purchased by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and declares that the title "shall vest and remain in said Commonwealth, in fee simple, in trust for all the States having soldiers buried in said grounds; and said grounds shall be devoted in perpetuity to the purpose for which they were purchased, namely, for the burial and place of final rest of the remains of the soldiers who fell in defense of the Union, in the battle of Gettysburg; and also the remains of the soldiers who fell at other points north of the Potomac river, in the several encounters with the enemy during the invasion of Lee in the summer of 1863, or died thereafter in consequence of wounds received in said battle and during said invasion."

The property of the cemetery was forever exempted from taxation.

GOVERNOR PARKER'S MESSAGE, 1864.

Governor Parker, in his first message to the Legislature, in January, 1864, made the following reference to the action of the Governors with respect to the cemetery at Gettysburg (Leg. Doc. 1864, p. 22):

"GETTYSBURG CEMETERY.

"Shortly after the battle of Gettysburg, a proposition was made on behalf of the Governor of Pennsylvania that New Jersey should co-operate with other loyal States, in the establishment of a cemetery at that place, in which should be deposited the remains of those who there fell in defense of the Union. The plan embraced the following particulars, viz.: that after reserving a large space to be occupied in common for the burial of the unknown dead, the cemetery (which is to contain about twelve acres) should be divided into lots, in size corresponding to the number of dead belonging to the several States, in which the dead of such State should be buried; that the ground should be tastefully laid out, and ornamented with trees and shrubbery; that a keeper's house should be built; that the grave of each soldier whose name was known, should be marked with a proper inscription; and that a suitable monument commemorative of the event should be erected; the expense to be chargeable to a common account, and apportioned among the States according to their population, as indicated by the number of Representatives in Congress. Not having authority to purchase land without the action of the Legislature, I responded by approving the object and the general features of the plan, with the assurance that I would present the subject favorably to the Legislature. Influenced by encouraging responses from the various States, the persons having the matter in charge determined to remove

the bodies from the fields on which they fell, and to re-inter them in the cemetery, before winter should interfere with the prosecution of the work. Having been notified of such determination, I despatched an agent to Gettysburg, with instructions personally to superintend, with the greatest care, the removal of the remains of the New Jersey dead. This solemn duty he has performed in a satisfactory manner, and thirty-five bodies have been buried in the cemetery, under his superintendence. On the nineteenth day of November last, the ground was set apart to its sacred purpose, in the presence of a vast concourse of people."

DEDICATION OF CEMETERY AND ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN, 1863.

It was at the dedication of the cemetery, November 19th, 1863, above referred to by Governor Parker, that President Lincoln made his brief but incomparable address, which is here inserted in full :

"Fourscore and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it never can forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

LEGISLATIVE ACTION, 1864.

The Legislature of New Jersey, at its first session after the battle of Gettysburg, approved the action taken by Governor Parker, respect-

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ing the cemetery, authorized him to make further expenditures, and to appoint a trustee to represent the State in the corporation created by the State of Pennsylvania, and appropriated from the War Fund \$3,000 for the above-mentioned purposes. (P. L. 1864, p. 774.)

GOVERNOR PARKER'S MESSAGE, 1865.

Governor Parker, in his message to the Legislature transmitted in January, 1865, made the following allusion to the subject of the Gettysburg Cemetery :

“The remains of seventy-seven New Jersey soldiers, who fell in the battle of Gettysburg, have been interred in the cemetery at that place. The grounds have been inclosed by a substantial fence. The monument has not yet been erected. In order to preserve the identity of the spot where each soldier was buried, I have caused boards, with the name and regiment neatly painted thereon, to be placed at each grave. These will soon be replaced by suitable headstones.” (Leg. Doc. 1865, p. 17.)

LEGISLATIVE ACTION, 1865.

The Legislature of New Jersey, by Joint Resolution, passed April 5th, 1865, after reciting that it would be necessary to make further expenditures for removing and re-interring the bodies of the soldiers who died on the battle-field near Gettysburg, and in finishing and keeping in repair the cemetery and erecting a monument, appropriated from the War Fund the further sum of \$3,000. (P. L. 1865, p. 958.)

GOVERNOR PARKER'S MESSAGE, 1866.

Governor Parker, in his message to the Legislature transmitted in January, 1866, said :

“In the cemetery at Gettysburg the bodies of seventy-seven New Jersey soldiers are entombed. The graves have been regularly graded and headstones erected. The avenues have recently been macadamized and trees and shrubbery planted.” (Leg. Doc. 1866, p. 25.)

GOVERNOR WARD'S MESSAGE, 1867.

Governor Ward, in his message to the Legislature transmitted in January, 1867, said :

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"Two appropriations have been made towards defraying the expenses of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg; one in 1864 of \$3,000, and another in 1865 of a like amount, making a total of \$6,000. Of this amount \$4,077.05 have been expended, leaving an unexpended balance of \$1,922.95." (Leg. Doc. 1867, p. 22.)

GOVERNOR WARD'S MESSAGE, 1868.

Governor Ward, in his message to the Legislature transmitted in January, 1868, states that during the previous year there was disbursed for Gettysburg Cemetery \$1,182.70, and makes the following reference to the subject :

"NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

"The Commissioners of this State for the Gettysburg and Antietam National Cemeteries have fulfilled their duties, and the designs are being carried out to a successful completion. The dead of our New Jersey soldiers have a fitting resting-place where they so nobly fell in defense of the nation." (Leg. Doc. 1868, pp. 5, 21, 305.)

COMPLETION OF THE CEMETERY.

In the Governor's message, 1869, appears a further payment on account of Gettysburg Cemetery of \$23.90; in 1870, a further expenditure of \$73.70; in 1871, of \$24.20, and in 1872, of \$50.

Levi Scoby and Edward M. Du Bois were successively appointed to represent the State of New Jersey in the Board of Trustees of the Gettysburg Cemetery.

There was expended in establishing the cemetery, removing and re-interring bodies therein, in planting trees, laying out grounds and building the great monument, the sum of \$129,523.24. Of this, New Jersey paid her full share, being \$4,205.30. (Bachelder's Gettysburg, p. 114.) The work was entirely finished and the grounds beautified and improved previous to the year 1870.

TRANSFER OF CEMETERY TO THE UNITED STATES, 1870.

In the year 1870, the cemetery and its monument being then completed, and the Congress of the United States having made provision for the care of the national cemeteries by the general government, it was determined to turn over the Gettysburg Cemetery to the care of

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Congress. This State gave its assent to the transfer on March 16th, 1870, by an act passed for the purpose. (P. L. 1870, p. 31.)

From that time until the present the general government has maintained the cemetery, having a keeper and assistants in constant charge. About the year 1866, many of the Confederate dead were disinterred, removed to Richmond, Virginia, and there given a reburial.

Many were omitted, however (probably some from both armies), as is proved by the fact that bodies are annually being found by the farmers who plough the battle-field. Some have been discovered in excavating for the monuments. They are generally found near fence corners, or in other secluded places, where they escaped the notice of the parties sent to open the trenches.

The following are the States represented and the number of their dead in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg:

Maine	104	Maryland	22
New Hampshire.....	49	West Virginia.....	11
Vermont	61	Ohio	131
Massachusetts.....	158	Indiana.....	80
Rhode Island.....	14	Illinois.....	6
Connecticut.....	22	Michigan	175
New York.....	867	Wisconsin.....	73
New Jersey.....	78	Minnesota	56
Pennsylvania	535	U. S. Regulars.....	139
Delaware.....	15	Unknown.....	978
Total.....		3,575	

THE GETTYSBURG BATTLE-FIELD MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

On the 30th day of April, 1864, the Legislature of Pennsylvania also created a corporation known as "The Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association," with perpetual succession, having for its object "to hold and preserve the battle-grounds of Gettysburg, on which were fought the actions of the first, second and third days of July, A. D. 1863, with the natural and artificial defenses, as they were at the time of said battle, and by such perpetuation and such memorial structures as a generous and patriotic people may aid to erect, to commemorate the heroic deeds, the struggles and the triumphs of their brave defenders." (Pamph. Laws Penna., 1864, p. 670.)

The charter of this Association, as since amended, endowed the Association with the power of acquiring all needed lands, by condemnation, if necessary, and exempts its property from taxation.

The Governor of each State contributing to the funds of the Association, is *ex-officio* a Director, and he may designate a citizen of his State to act in his stead.

The Association has made very commendable progress in accomplishing the work for which it was created. Several hundred acres, covering the most important portions of the field, have been purchased, avenues have been opened along the lines of battle in such a manner as to exhibit the field while altering its features to the least extent. Field-works have been restored and maintained; cannon have been mounted in the position where the batteries stood, sign posts have been erected, showing the location of the regiments; walls and fences have been maintained as they were.

When it is observed that the lines of battle run through many farms and fields, gardens and woods, across brooks and over hills, without regard to the lines of agricultural operations, it will be seen that the land damages are necessarily great, and that much opposition must be encountered in fully carrying out the designs of the Association. Enough has been done, however, to prove that the undertaking will be a complete success.

The funds required for the work of the Association are for the most part provided by the States whose troops fought in the Army of the Potomac. New Jersey donated \$3,000 to the work of the Association. (P. L. 1886, Chap. CXCIX.)

GOVERNMENT SURVEYS AND DONATIONS OF CANNON.

The Federal Government has caused the entire battle-field and the adjacent country to be accurately surveyed and leveled and contour maps to be made. Upon these maps the positions of all troops engaged during the three days, have been laid down by Col. John B. Bachelder, of Hyde Park, Massachusetts, a gentleman who has made a constant study of the field and of the history of the battle from its occurrence to the present time.

Congress, in 1873, also donated a large number of cannon and cannon balls to the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association "for the purpose of their work of indication of the battle-field of Gettysburg," which have been effectively used.

In 1887 the Federal Government made a further donation of cannon, allowing one for each battery engaged in the battle, of the caliber

and pattern used by the battery. They are placed upon carriages in the positions occupied by the batteries, and serve to indicate, in a striking way, the part played by the artillery. The New Jersey Commissioners obtained from this supply two ten-pounder Parrot rifles, and placed one in the position held by Clark's Battery on July 2d, and the other in the position held, in action, by Hexamer's Battery, under Lieutenant Parsons, on July 3d. These guns have been placed upon carriages made entirely of iron, and will, if properly cared for, remain in place for many years.

MONUMENTS ON THE FIELD.

The work of rearing monuments and posts on the battle-field to indicate the positions held by the several regiments in the fight, seems to have been begun by the veterans of the Second Massachusetts Infantry, a famous and noble regiment enlisted in April, 1861.

In the year 1879 they erected, near Spangler's spring, at the right of the Union line, and near the position of their companions, the Thirteenth New Jersey, a granite block mounted upon a huge boulder, bearing a bronze tablet with the following inscription :

"From the hill behind this monument, on the morning of July third, 1863, the Second Massachusetts Infantry made an assault upon the Confederate troops in the woods at the base of Culp's hill, opposite. The regiment carried to the charge 22 officers and 294 enlisted men. It lost 4 officers and 41 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded, and 6 officers and 84 enlisted men wounded. To perpetuate the honored memories of that hour, the survivors of the regiment have erected this stone, 1879."

This modest monument with its thrilling record seems to have suggested the extensive marking and embellishing of the field that has since been undertaken. The State of Massachusetts soon made an appropriation for marking the positions of all her regiments, and erected beautiful and substantial monuments in various parts of the field. Other States followed with more or less promptness. At the present time it may be said that all the eighteen States whose troops fought under General Meade have made some provision for the erection of monuments. In nearly all cases the provision has been generous and ample; in the case of the State of New York it has been munificent, the appropriations amounting to a quarter of a million dollars.

There are now erected upon the battle-field more than three hundred monuments, besides numerous posts and small shafts indicating less important positions.

Many others are hereafter to be erected, some of them of greater cost and elaboration than any yet built. It is believed that there will eventually be at least one monument to mark the position of each of the 350 regiments and batteries of the Union army present at Gettysburg.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISION BY NEW JERSEY FOR MONUMENTS.

By act of April 20th, 1885 (P. L. 1885, p. 273), the Legislature of New Jersey appropriated \$2,500, to be expended by the Governor and Comptroller of the Treasury in the erection of "suitable monuments, properly inscribed, to mark the position of any of the New Jersey regiments who took part in the battle of Gettysburg during the late War of the Rebellion."

Under this act the Governor and Comptroller made no expenditures, but took some preliminary steps towards the task of erecting monuments. The Comptroller in his annual report, November 2d, 1885, said :

"This money has not yet been paid from the treasury, but will doubtless be required in the coming year, as arrangements have been made with officers of the designated regiments to have the locations properly determined, and steps have been taken to secure a suitable design for the required monuments."

By a supplement passed April 27th, 1886 (P. L. 1886, Chap. CXCIX.), the Legislature appropriated, in lieu of the appropriation of 1885, \$3,000 for the use of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association for the purchase of sites and the preservation of the battle-grounds with the natural and artificial defenses of the same; and \$6,000 "for the purpose of properly marking the positions of the New Jersey regiments, batteries and brigades, and of erecting a monument or monuments, suitably inscribed." The act provided that the Governor should appoint three Commissioners to carry out the provisions of the act; and that they should "determine the style, number and location of the marks and monuments to be erected under this act and shall erect the same with all convenient speed; in making such location they shall designate and call to their aid one officer or

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enlisted man who was present at the battle of Gettysburg from each New Jersey regiment and battery there engaged, and with their assistance and that of the officers of said Association shall locate the lines and positions occupied by the respective regiments and batteries." By a further supplement passed March 16th, 1887, the appropriation for marking the positions and erecting monuments was increased to \$15,450.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS TO BUILD MONUMENTS.

Pursuant to this legislation, Governor Abbett on May 27th, 1886, appointed James N. Duffy and Gottfried Krueger, of Newark, and William H. Corbin, of Elizabeth, Commissioners. The Commissioners met on June 8th, 1886, and organized by the election of James N. Duffy as Chairman, and William H. Corbin as Secretary.

NEW JERSEY REGIMENTS ENGAGED AT GETTYSBURG.

The State of New Jersey was represented at Gettysburg by twelve regiments of infantry volunteers, one of cavalry volunteers and two batteries of artillery volunteers. These were the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifteenth Infantry, constituting the "First New Jersey Brigade," First Division, Sixth Army Corps; the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Infantry, belonging to the "Second New Jersey Brigade," being the Third Brigade of the Second Division of the Third Army Corps; the Eleventh Infantry, belonging to the First Brigade of the Second Division of the Third Army Corps; the Twelfth Infantry, belonging to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps; the Thirteenth Infantry, belonging to the Third Brigade, First Division, Twelfth Army Corps; the First Cavalry, belonging to the First Brigade, Second Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac; Battery A (Hexamer's), belonging to the Fourth Volunteer Brigade of the Artillery Reserve Corps, Army of the Potomac; Battery B (Clark's), belonging to the Artillery Brigade of the Second Division, Third Army Corps. The total strength of these commands in the battle of Gettysburg was about 4,500, the strength of each being on June 30th, 1863, "present for duty," as follows:

GETTYSBURG BATTLE-FIELD COMMISSION. 17

ORGANIZATIONS.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
First Cavalry.....	18	216	234
Battery A.....	4	112	116
Battery B.....	4	139	143
First Infantry.....	26	266	292
Second Infantry.....	28	377	405
Third Infantry.....	26	299	325
Fourth Infantry.....	24	362	386
Fifth Infantry.....	15	206	221
Sixth Infantry.....	13	233	246
Seventh Infantry.....	22	309	331
Eighth Infantry.....	13	185	198
Twelfth Infantry.....	25	507	532
Thirteenth Infantry.....	28	332	360
Fifteenth Infantry.....	21	420	441
Eleventh Infantry (as per report of the battle).....	.....	.....	275
			4,505

DESIGNATION OF SOLDIERS TO ASSIST IN LOCATING LINES.

Having determined what commands were present at the battle, the Commission next designated and called to their aid in making the locations provided for in the act, the following officers and enlisted men. Where rank is given it is the rank held at the time of the battle of Gettysburg: First Infantry—First Sergeant William Brant; Second Infantry—Surgeon Lewis W. Oakley, Lieut. Joseph Donovan; Third Infantry—First Sergeant A. W. Cattell; Fourth Infantry—John P. Beech; Fifteenth Infantry—Corporal Jacob Reidinger; Fifth Infantry—Col. William J. Sewell; Sixth Infantry—Joseph Smith; Seventh Infantry—First Sergeant W. H. H. Condit, Theodore Searing; Eighth Infantry—Sergeant Benjamin Murphy; Eleventh Infantry—Frank P. Mulcahy; Twelfth Infantry—Sergeant James White; Thirteenth Infantry—Samuel Toombs; First Cavalry—Lieut. George A. Bowne; Battery A—Frederick Heuschkel; Battery B, First Artillery—Capt. A. J. Clark. These designations were made prior to the 30th of June, 1886, in order that the persons designated might be at Gettysburg with the Commission on the anniversary of the battle. It was believed that besides the advantage of seeing the ground at the very time of year when the battle was fought, assistance could be obtained from the many veterans who

would be upon the field at the time, and so it proved. Nearly all the regiments had several survivors present, and they rendered valuable assistance to the Commission and to their comrades who had been designated for the work, in tracing out the exact positions occupied.

The designation for Battery A was not made until May, 1887, it being impossible before that time to find a survivor of that battery able to perform the service.

LOCATION OF LINES AND POSITIONS.

The Commissioners, with the officers and men designated, together with Adjutant-General Stryker, who had been deputed by the Governor to accompany and assist the Commission, proceeded to Gettysburg, and on the first and second days of July, 1886, located the principal positions of the regiments and batteries (except Battery A). Stakes, properly marked, were driven in the center of the positions. Where several positions were occupied during the battle, the most advanced position occupied and held was selected. Positions in skirmish line, however, were not marked. The interesting task of tracing the lines of battle and defining the exact spots held by the regiments occupied two days. The work was done with great care, and the Commission succeeded, in every instance, in fixing the locations beyond question. Owing to the fact that the New Jersey troops were represented in every arm of the service, and were attached to several different corps, the positions they occupied, and which have been marked, are widely scattered over the battle-field. The position of the First Cavalry Regiment is about three miles from the nearest of the other positions, it having been engaged in the severe cavalry fight on the right flank on the third of July. The Eleventh and Seventh Regiments and Battery B were near the Peach Orchard, which is about three miles (measured along the line of battle) from the position of the Thirteenth, near Spangler's spring. The Eighth was in the Wheat-field; the Fifth in the front line on the Emmetsburg road; the Sixth at the Devil's Den; the Twelfth and Battery A near the center, on Cemetery hill, and Gen. Torbert's brigade was on the northerly slope of Little Round Top. The New Jersey troops were represented at most of the important points of the second and third days' battles.

The Commissioners are much indebted to the officers and men desig-

nated to assist in locating lines, for their cheerful and faithful aid. They entered into the task with enthusiasm, and patiently and with much painstaking followed up every means of inquiry and observation to come to the exact truth. Their comrades, also, who were present, and General Stryker, rendered the Commission valuable assistance.

Questions having been subsequently raised as to the exact positions of the Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh and Thirteenth Regiments of Infantry, and the First Cavalry, several officers of those commands were appealed to. In some cases twelve or more survivors of a regiment were consulted, and went over the ground with the Commissioners. The result in every case was a concurrence of judgment in favor of the sites finally selected, upon which the monuments now stand, and no essential alterations were made in the positions first selected. The re-examination of the subject thus made served to confirm by a great weight of evidence the correctness of the positions first located.

In the case of the First Cavalry position, the Commission are indebted to Captains Miller and Wagner and Col. Hamp. Thomas, gallant officers of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, who, at much personal inconvenience, went to Gettysburg and pointed out upon the field the positions occupied and the movements made, according to their recollection. Captain Miller, having been with Major Hart, who commanded two squadrons of the First Cavalry, near the right of the line, was well qualified to speak of the operations of that portion of the regiment, and Captain Wagner and Col. Thomas being staff officers of General McIntosh, who placed the regiment in the line of battle, were peculiarly fitted to assist in identifying the scene of their operations. The movements of the cavalry were so rapid and so eccentric that it was no easy task to decide upon one point which should best represent their position in the battle, but after a prolonged and patient comparison of views, Captain Bowne, the officer of the First Cavalry selected by the Commission, reached an agreement with the officers above named, and with other survivors of the battle who were consulted, which was entirely satisfactory to the Commission.

THE SITES OF THE MONUMENTS.

After much consideration the Commission determined that the position of each of the fifteen commands should be marked, and, as a

rule, each should have a separate monument. In the case of the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifteenth Regiments, however, which composed what was called the First New Jersey Brigade, the Commission made an exception. These regiments (except the Fourth, which was guarding ammunition a little to the rear) were together in the line of battle of July 3d, but were not engaged except on the skirmish and picket lines. The Commission therefore decided to erect one monument to this brigade on the center of its position, also placing substantial granite posts to mark the flanks of each regiment. This course met the approval of the survivors of the brigade, as expressed by a vote at their reunion in the autumn of 1886.

The Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh and Twelfth Regiments of Infantry, and Batteries A and B of the artillery, were all heavily engaged, at different places, no two being together. All suffered severely and fought with great courage and devotion to duty. The Commission determined to erect a monument to each of these commands. The survivors of the Twelfth Regiment had already erected, in the main line of battle near Bryan's barn, on Cemetery ridge, an appropriate monument. It happens that this regiment performed a heroic special service worthy of commemoration. On the evening of July 2d, four of its companies were ordered to charge upon a large barn in an open field, six hundred yards to their front, and dislodge the enemy's sharpshooters. The barn stood at the rear of the Confederate skirmish line and midway between the lines of battle of the two armies. The charge was made under a terrific fire of musketry and artillery; the Confederate skirmish line was broken and ninety-seven prisoners brought back from the barn. The four companies lost forty men in the assault. On the morning of July 3d five other companies were ordered to repeat the assault, which they successfully did, capturing the barn, driving back the Confederate skirmishers and bringing back two prisoners. They also lost heavily. The barn was soon after again taken by other troops, and, by order of the division commander, burned.

The Commissioners decided to raise a shaft on the site of the barn, commemorative of this incident.

The Thirteenth Infantry suffered from sharpshooters in its position on the right, near Rock creek, though not heavily engaged. It moved to the support of the bloody charge made by one-half of its brigade under Col. Colgrove, on the morning of July 3d, at Spangler's

spring. It rendered other trying service during the battle. It was decided to erect a monument to the Thirteenth at its position on Rock creek. The First Cavalry made a most gallant fight at Rummel's farm, on the right flank, on July 3d, being engaged several hours. Its monument was located on its position near Rummel's house.

A detailed description of the site of each monument will be found in the deed and undertaking concerning sites for monuments executed by the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, appended to this report in Appendix A.

LAND FOR THE MONUMENTS.

By the act of 1886, \$3,000 were appropriated, to be paid to the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association for the purpose, among others, of securing the necessary lands upon which to erect the monuments; this money was paid in September, 1886, and in consideration thereof the Association covenanted with the State of New Jersey that they either did then hold or would speedily secure the land required for the monuments and cause avenues of approach to be laid out and maintained, with a perpetual right of way to the public.

This covenant has been substantially, though not exactly, performed.

First New Jersey Brigade.—In the case of the First New Jersey Brigade, the Association bought and now hold the entire farm of George Weikert on which the First, Second, Third and Fifteenth Regiments stood; they also secured a legal right to erect and maintain the shaft to the Fourth Regiment beside the highway on the farm of George Spangler.

Fifth Regiment.—For the Fifth Regiment the Memorial Association bought and hold a plot containing 400 square feet on the west side of the Emmettsburg road.

Sixth Regiment.—The monument of the Sixth Regiment stands upon a tract of land including Devil's Den and a part of Round Top, bought since the battle and now owned by General S. W. Crawford. He generously and cordially gave consent in writing, directed both to the Commission and to the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, to the erection and maintenance of the monument. To the Commission he wrote: "Nothing can give me greater pleasure than to give

such permission. It is for such purpose that I hold the land, and the erection of a monument to that gallant regiment will add to its intrinsic value." (Letter to Secretary of Commission, October 7th, 1887.)

Seventh Regiment and Battery B.—The monuments to the Seventh Regiment and Battery B stand upon the Trostle farm, in a broad avenue which the Association has acquired and laid out.

Eighth Regiment.—The monument to the Eighth Regiment stands on the bank of a small brook at the extreme southerly corner of the Wheat-field. The Commissioners bought of Rosanna Wible, in the name of William H. Corbin, an acre of land for this monument, and upon being repaid the cost of the same conveyed it to the Memorial Association.

Eleventh Regiment.—The monument to the Eleventh Regiment stands upon the Smith farm, which has been bought and is held by the Memorial Association.

Twelfth Regiment.—The principal monument to the Twelfth Regiment stands in one of the avenues acquired and laid out by the Memorial Association. The shaft erected at the Bliss barn site stands upon land acquired by the Society of the Fourteenth Connecticut Regiment, an incorporated association, who bought the land for the purpose of erecting a pillar in memory of an incident of the battle in which they were the chief actors. The Society was unwilling to sell the land or any of it, but cheerfully accorded to the Commission the privilege of erecting and maintaining a pillar in honor of their comrades in arms, the Twelfth New Jersey Regiment. At their annual reunion, held at New Britain, September 17th, 1887, they unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That in reponse to a request of the Gettysburg Battle-field Commission of the State of New Jersey, we heartily accord to said Commission the privilege of erecting upon ground owned by this Society on the Bliss place at Gettysburg, Pa., a shaft or marker to commemorate the actions of the Twelfth New Jersey Regiment of our brigade, in capturing the Bliss barn and house upon said ground on the second and third of July, 1863; the style of said shaft or marker, the inscriptions it shall bear and the spot upon which it shall stand, to be first approved by the Monument Committee of this Society, in

conformity with the resolution passed by this Society at the meeting September 17th, 1886. And we pledge for the memorial said Commission shall erect on the above conditions, the same protection and perpetuity that our own markers on the same plot of ground are entitled to."

Acting upon this license, the Commission submitted their inscription and details of their proposed shaft to the Connecticut Society. The same were unanimously approved. The position was agreed on by the Commission and a representative of the Society upon the ground, the point fixed being twenty-two yards north of the Connecticut pillar. The shaft was set up in the place so designated.

Thirteenth Regiment.—The monument to the Thirteenth Regiment stands on the west bank of Rock creek, in woods belonging to the Memorial Association, acquired from Mr. McAllister.

Battery A.—The monument to Hexamer's Battery stands to the east of the main battle-field avenue, on a plot of 400 square feet acquired by the Memorial Association for the purpose.

First Cavalry.—The monument to the First Cavalry Regiment stands in an avenue acquired and opened by the Memorial Association along the south line of the Rummel farm.

DESIGNS AND PROPOSALS—MATERIALS FOR MONUMENTS.

After much consideration and no little study of the subject, the Commission determined that the most enduring materials that could be employed would be American granite and true bronze, and they accordingly resolved to exclude all other materials. A circular inviting designs and proposals was issued and sent to many well-known granite-workers and designers. The conditions and requirements of the work were fully explained, and ample time given for contractors to prepare designs and proposals. Proposals were received from a good number of those invited to compete.

In several cases the Veteran Associations of the several commands appointed "Monument Committees," who selected designs and proposed them to the Commission, and their action was, so far as practicable, ratified, and their requests complied with. The designs for

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the monuments erected to the First Cavalry, Eighth, Eleventh and Thirteenth Infantry and Battery B were brought to the attention of the Commission by members of those commands.

PERMANENCE OF THE WORK.

The purpose of the Commission has been to secure as the first and paramount condition permanence and solidity. They have accordingly required deep and massive foundations of stone laid in the best cement. The designs chosen are simple. Everything involving intricate and elaborate construction has been avoided. The effort has been made to so construct the monuments as to offer the least possible temptation to vandals and relic hunters. With this view the inscriptions have been made in sunken instead of raised letters. It is believed that if the monuments are left unmolested they will withstand the effects of time for several hundred and possibly for several thousand years. The granite of which they are constructed is, so far as the tests of science can determine, as enduring as the red granite of the Nile, from which the famed obelisks were hewn three thousand years ago. The progress of decay and disintegration will probably not be so slow in America as in Egypt, but in a temperate climate like that of Gettysburg, far removed from the sea, it ought not to be rapid.

PRIVATE CONTRIBUTIONS TO COST OF MONUMENTS.

Soon after the appointment of the Commission, Major-General William S. Stryker, Adjutant-General of New Jersey, and other citizens, expressed a desire to contribute something towards the building of the monuments to the valor of our volunteer soldiers. Some of the Veteran Associations also raised funds to be spent in honor of their fallen comrades. The Commission received from these sources \$5,305, all of which was expended upon the monuments for which it was donated. The Commission were enabled by these gifts to erect more massive and imposing monuments than would otherwise have been possible, and to embellish them. The contributors were the following persons and associations:

Veteran Association Thirteenth Infantry (for Thirteenth Regiment monument).....	\$1,000 00
William S. Stryker.....	100 00
James N. Duffy.....	160 00
Gottfried Krueger.....	160 00
William H. Corbin.....	160 00
John Watts Kearny.....	1,000 00
William Walter Phelps.....	500 00
John R. McPherson.....	100 00
George A. Halsey.....	100 00
Robert S. Green.....	100 00
T. B. Peddie.....	25 00
John I. Blair (for Eleventh Regiment).....	100 00
Dr. C. S. Wurts (for Eleventh Regiment).....	100 00
Job Male (for Eleventh Regiment).....	100 00
John Kean, Jr.....	50 00
George Richards.....	100 00
Frederick A. Potts.....	50 00
Peter Bentley.....	100 00
P. Ballantine & Sons (for Battery A).....	100 00
Hexamer Post, G. A. R. (for Battery A).....	25 00
Clark Brothers (for Eleventh Regiment).....	25 00
E. Burd Grubb.....	100 00
Col. A. J. Clark and others (for Battery B).....	200 00
Veteran Association Eighth Regiment (for Eighth Regiment).....	350 00
Veteran Association First Cavalry (for First Cavalry),	500 00
	\$5,305 00

CONTRACTS FOR MONUMENTS.

A form of contract and specifications was carefully prepared and the contracts were awarded from time to time as the designs were settled upon.

The Thirteenth Regiment Veteran Association having early selected a design satisfactory to the Commission, and having raised \$1,000 towards the cost of their monument, the contract for its erection was given out much earlier than the others.

Thirteenth Regiment.—Contract dated December 18th, 1886, awarded to the Smith Granite Company, of Westerly, R. I.; price of monument and three markers, \$2,000; material, Westerly granite.

Eighth Infantry.—Contract dated September 1st, 1887, awarded to Frederick & Field, of Quincy, Massachusetts; price of monument and two markers, \$1,350; material, Quincy granite.

Eleventh Infantry.—Contract dated September 22d, 1887, awarded to the Smith Granite Company ; price of monument, \$1,600 ; material, Westerly granite.

First Cavalry.—Contract dated September 29th, 1887, awarded to Frederick & Field ; price of monument, \$1,500 ; material, Quincy and Westerly granite.

Fifth Infantry.—Contract dated September 29th, 1887, awarded to Frederick & Field ; price of monument, \$1,300 ; material, Hallowell granite.

Sixth Infantry.—Contract dated September 29th, 1887, awarded to Frederick & Field ; price of monument and two markers, \$1,100 ; material, Barre granite.

Seventh Infantry.—Contract dated September 1st, 1887, awarded to Frederick & Field ; price of monument, \$1,140 ; material, Quincy granite.

First New Jersey Brigade.—Contract dated October 4th, 1887, awarded to the New England Monument Company, of New York ; price of monument, with pillar for Fourth Regiment and six markers, \$5,700 ; material, Quincy and Hallowell granite and bronze.

Twelfth Regiment.—Contract dated October 22d, 1887, awarded to Frederick & Field for the erection of a shaft at the Bliss place, two markers on the line of battle and cutting inscription of losses on the monument already erected by the Veteran Association of the regiment ; price of the work, \$475 ; material, Quincy granite.

Battery A.—Contract dated November 26th, 1887, awarded to George Brown & Co., of Newark, N. J. ; price of the monument, \$1,500 ; material, Barre granite.

Battery B.—Contract dated November 26th, 1887, awarded to Frederick & Field ; price of the monument, \$1,300 ; material, Quincy granite.

COST OF MONUMENTS.

In addition to the contract prices agreed on as above stated, some expense was incurred for extra work which was not foreseen, the

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greater part being for the cutting of inscriptions of greater length than was anticipated.

The following is a statement of the entire cost of erecting the monuments. It does not include cost of land nor any expenses of locating the positions, but is confined strictly to the cost of making the monuments and putting them in place. The cost of the markers for the several regiments is included :

First New Jersey Brigade.....	\$5,950 00
Fifth Infantry.....	1,340 00
Sixth Infantry.....	1,125 00
Seventh Infantry.....	1,175 00
Eighth Infantry.....	1,425 00
Eleventh Infantry.....	1,600 00
Twelfth Infantry.....	525 00
Thirteenth Infantry.....	2,000 00
First Cavalry.....	1,640 00
Battery A.....	1,575 00
Battery B.....	1,330 00
Total cost of monuments.....	<u>\$19,685 00</u>

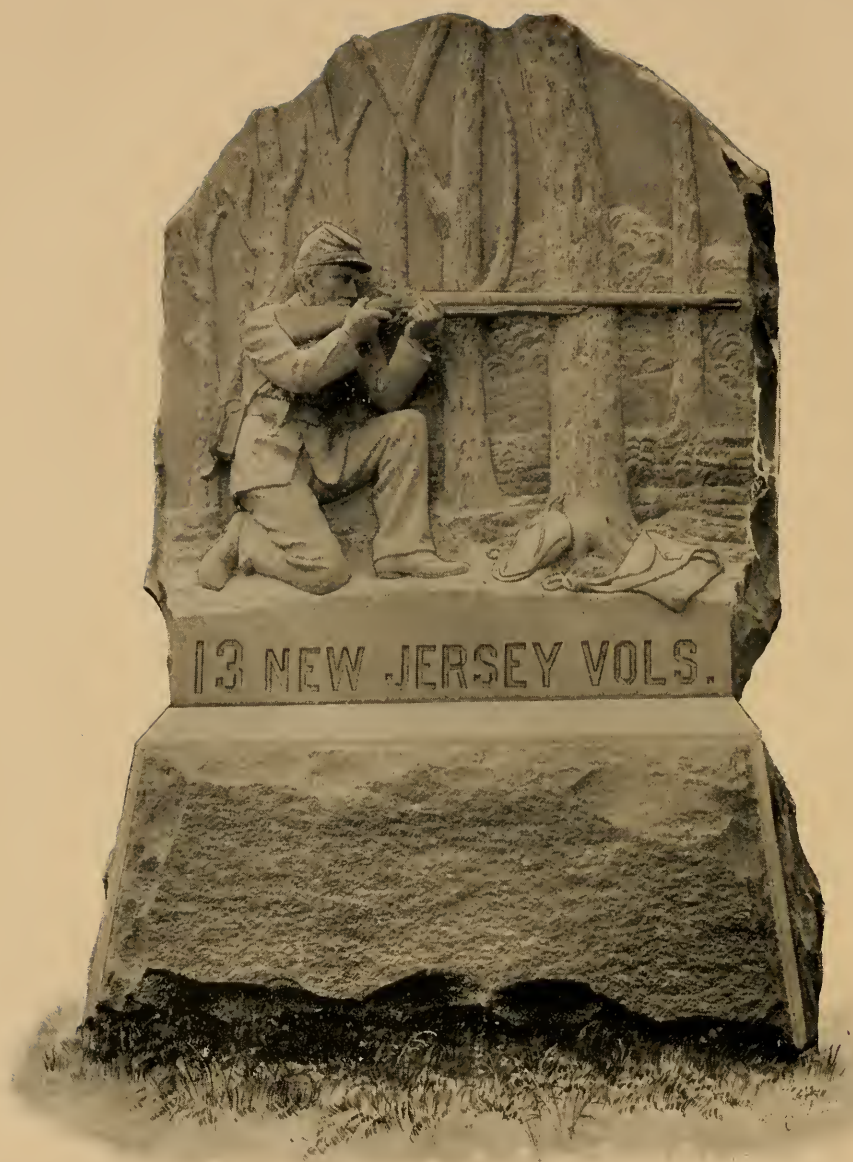
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE COMMISSION.

RECEIPTS.

State appropriation, acts 1886 and 1887.....	\$18,450 00
Private contributions, above stated.....	5,305 00
Land sold in Wheat-field and other receipts.....	105 80
	<u>\$23,860 80</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cost of monuments as above stated.....	\$19,685 00
Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association for sites, &c. (Section 1, Act of 1886)	3,000 00
Expenses of locating positions, including transportation and subsistence of officers and men taken to Gettysburg for that purpose, traveling expenses of Commission, stationery and all other expenses.....	990 30
Two Parrot 10-pounder rifles to mark battery positions.....	100 00
Land bought in Wheat-field.....	85 50
	<u>\$23,860 80</u>



MONUMENT TO THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

(WEST BANK OF ROCK CREEK, McALLISTER'S WOODS.)

DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENT

TO THE

THIRTEENTH NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

The dedication took place in McAllister's woods, at the place where the monument stands, on July 1st, 1887, at ten o'clock.

Colonel James N. Duffy, President of the Gettysburg Battle-field Commission of New Jersey, called the assembly to order and addressed them as follows :

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I have the honor, as Chairman of the Gettysburg Battle-field Commission of New Jersey, of calling this assembly to order and of announcing its purpose. Charged by our State with the duty of erecting monuments to mark the positions occupied by her citizens in the battle fought on this field, we are now about to present to you for dedication, in fulfillment of that duty, in so far as it relates to the organization known, and forever to be known in her history and in the military records of the United States of America, as the Thirteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, Infantry. We present it as the testimony of the patriotic, loyal and grateful State of New Jersey to the patriotism, loyalty and valor of her citizens."

Music by the band followed, and Colonel Duffy then called upon the Rev. E. Livingston Allen, a former member of the Color Guard of the Thirteenth, who invoked the blessing of the Almighty.

Mrs. W. S. Cannon, by request, sang "The Star Spangled Banner" in a voice full of emotion and power, which added to the scene an impressiveness and fervor which stirred every heart.

At the close of the singing, Colonel James N. Duffy and William H. Corbin, the President and Secretary of the State Commission, removed the flags covering the monument. As soon as the monument was unveiled Colonel Duffy introduced the Governor of New Jersey, who made the following address :

GOVERNOR GREEN'S ADDRESS.

"VETERANS OF THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The State, the survivors of the regiment, and their friends, have erected this enduring monument to the memory of those who have gone to their last resting-place. It is no disparagement to the other regiments which New Jersey sent to the field to say that in all qualities of soldierly discipline, of untiring endurance, of conspicuous bravery, the Thirteenth New Jersey stood in the front rank of those grand organizations which formed the armies of the East and West. [Applause.]

"Mustered into service in Camp Frelinghuysen in the summer, after a short time spent in camp you were hurriedly sent to join the Army of the Potomac at that critical moment of the country's history when its own—our own—McClellan, had again been called to its head, at Antietam. Although that was the first time the regiment was under fire, so nobly did it conduct itself in that fight that it called forth the encomiums of General Gordon in his report of the battle: 'And although for the first time under fire they fought like veterans, shoulder to shoulder with those who had borne the brunt of battle in the Peninsula, in the Shenandoah Valley, and from Front Royal to the Rapidan.' Again, at Chancellorsville, you withstood the impetuous dash and charge of Stonewall Jackson's division. Here at Gettysburg you were hurried to the scene, and the tablet upon that monument marks and records, and will hand down to history, the part that you took in this conflict.

"Bidding farewell to the Army of the Potomac you were hurried to the West, and there you took part in the battles of Resaca, Cassville, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, in the March to the Sea, Buffalo Creek, the fight at Savannah, the campaign through the Carolinas; and in the last battles of the war, where again you served under your gallant commander who is here with you to-day, General Slocum, you called forth these words of praise from your brigade commander, that 'the whole army owed you thanks, for you had saved it,'—in three almost resistless charges you had broken and driven back the columns of the enemy.

"Such is the grand record of the Thirteenth. You came back to the State which you had honored and which had sent you forth to the field of battle. You came back with your work well done. You

came back with the principle for which you had started established, for this was a war of principle; it was a war of devotion to the country and for the perpetuity of the Union. The end was accomplished, armed rebellion had been put down, peace was again restored and the integrity of the Union was established forever. [Applause.]

"These monuments erected are not only mementos of the valor and bravery of those who fell. It is well that here, upon this memorable field, dotted all over among these former scenes of carnage and of blood, these stones and tablets should be erected, not only for the purpose of recording the part which the soldier took in the battle, but for the other purpose, that the lesson of the war must never be forgotten. They will be here, in the grand old State of Pennsylvania, when you and we who are contemporaries of the war have passed away—and the veterans are now going fast, fast within the vale. Within a short time Grant, McClellan and Hancock have been gathered to their fathers. In a little while you and we and all of us who were then alive and realized the dangers of the war will have gone, and these monuments will show to our children and to those who come after us how much danger there was to the unity of this country, for with all the force, and courage, and discipline of these States armed disunion came thus far within our borders. Let these monuments teach the lesson of that war, and so long as they do so teach, so long as these dead sentinels keep their watch and ward, so long will the integrity of the Union be established and never again will the supremacy of the Government under the Constitution be assailed." [Applause.]

At the conclusion of Governor Green's address, William H. Corbin, Secretary of the Commission, made a formal presentation of the monument to the Veteran Association, to be by them turned over to the Memorial Association.

MR. CORBIN'S PRESENTATION.

"**VETERANS OF THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT**—The State of New Jersey has erected this monument for a two-fold purpose :

"First, to aid in the effort to preserve the history of this famous field; secondly and chiefly, to place in the sight of all men a memorial of the gratitude and affection which the State bears towards her heroic volunteer soldiers.

"It is proper at this point that the following facts be stated :

"The State, by legislative appropriation, provided the necessary funds for securing the positions held on this field by New Jersey troops, and for erecting and preserving perpetually monuments to all the regiments and batteries engaged.

"Three Commissioners were appointed to carry out the enactment. Soon after their appointment, several survivors of the Thirteenth Regiment expressed a desire to donate something to the fund so set apart for their regiment as a tribute to the memory of their fallen comrades.

"The Commission readily assented to this. The result was that not only the survivors of the regiment offered their gifts, but many citizens, being townsmen and neighbors of the men of the Thirteenth, sent in free-will offerings which were added to the others, until there was thus collected the sum of one thousand dollars, a sum equal to the State appropriation for the monument.

"And so it is that we present to you to-day a work modeled and fashioned not alone by the decree of a generous and grateful Commonwealth, but a work embellished by the willing hands of neighbors and friends, and finished and made beautiful by the loving touch of comrades in battle.

"To give this stone value as an item in the history of the great battle it was essential that it be located upon the exact position occupied by the line; that every statement upon it be absolute truth; that it be built not as a pretty toy to please our eyes to-day, but that it be as a mighty immovable rock, which shall defy the storms of the centuries, and remain a witness to unnumbered ages to come.

"To secure these ends no pains have been spared and no effort omitted. The foundations of this monument are laid deep down in the earth; the most excellent methods of construction have been followed. The materials used are the best that experience can suggest or scientific research approve. The monument is precisely in the line of the works occupied by the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry and it stands on the spot where the colors of that regiment stood on July 3d, 1863. The scene so beautifully carved by the sculptor upon this stone is not merely a conceit of the artist; it tells a part of the story of the battle. What is shown here is very fact. Look at this picture; thus the men of the Thirteenth fought here. Observe this soldier cut in stone; precisely so were the men of New Jersey clad

and accoutred at Gettysburg. This rifle, poised for its fatal work, is a perfect counterfeit of the rifles used with such deadly effect in this place.

"The words cut on this granite are a simple recital of the truth, gleaned with much care, verified with great painstaking and established beyond doubt. Disputed facts have been omitted. Doubtful assertions have not been made. It may be, nay, it must be, that much has been omitted that might be truthfully told.

"All that has been said has the sanction of official record and of living witnesses.

"The history of this field has been made; we cannot add to, nor can we abate anything of its glory. We are making up the book of that history for future generations the more easily to read. If in the little page of it here inserted to-day we have made a faithful record, we may rejoice that we have even that humble part in the mighty struggle wherein the fate of our country was decided and salvation assured.

"I have said this monument has a two-fold significance. As a guide-post on this field it is well. As a reminder that the soil whereon it stands is sacred, blood-bought ground, it is praiseworthy. But it has a deeper meaning. It means that he who offers up his home, his peace, his comfort and his life for his country shall be held in everlasting remembrance and his name honored throughout all generations. It means that the State will see to it that the memory of the brave shall not decay, and that men shall not lack perpetual witnesses to the patriotism of their fathers. This monument means that we revere the memory of the fallen of the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers, and that we respect and honor their comrades who still survive. We remember their services and we do not forget their sufferings. In the darkest hour of war they willingly and ungrudgingly left their homes, their farms, their shops and their desks and hurried to the conflict. While they were still untrained and unused even to the parades and forms of war, they were, within one short month from the time of their enlistment, plunged into the bloody and awful battle of Antietam. From that day forth for three long years their daily lot was to march, to fight, to hunger and to suffer. They forded rivers, they toiled painfully along rough roads under a broiling sun, they fainted beneath the burdens too heavy to bear, they slept amidst cold and frost, they were wounded, mutilated, imprisoned, tormented, killed.

"They endured with fortitude, they fought with courage, they obeyed with cheerfulness.

"Veterans of the Thirteenth, let not the memory of your past sufferings nor the weakness of advancing years depress your brave hearts. Believe not for a moment that your sorrows have been in vain or that your battles have been forgotten. Be assured that the flight of years shall but serve to bring to a clearer light your courage and your patriotism. Comfort your declining years with the just reflection that the unselfish sacrifice of the strength of your youth was made, by the blessing of Almighty God, an instrument for the salvation of your country and the establishment of liberty, justice and peace.

"The Battle-field Commission of New Jersey have now the honor, in the name of the State, to deliver to you this monument, to be by you delivered to the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, who have engaged, with the State of New Jersey, that it shall be forever unmolested, cared for and maintained.

"May this stone stand till oppression shall cease and true liberty become the possession of every citizen of this Republic. May it be spared from the destroying hand of malice and treason. May it never suffer from indifference and neglect. May it withstand the ravages of time until wars shall cease in the earth, until hatred and envy, murder and strife, shall be at an end; until every man shall love his neighbor as himself, and the kingdoms of this world become the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ."

The response was made by General F. H. Harris, President of the Thirteenth Regiment Veteran Association. Owing to the enforced absence of General Harris, his paper was read by Surgeon J. H. H. Love, as follows:

PRESIDENT HARRIS' ADDRESS.

"Colonel Duffy, President of the Battle-field Commission of New Jersey:

"SIR—As the representative of the Veteran Association of the Thirteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, I hereby accept, for the time being, the monument which has just been unveiled by your Commission.

"It has been erected by the joint contributions of the State of New

Jersey and of this Association. On behalf of the Association I desire to thank the people of the State for this exhibition of affection and gratitude toward her sons who participated in the trials, dangers and hardships of the soldier's life, and present to the *Commission* representing them *our* thanks for the energy and good taste displayed in the construction of this beautiful and appropriate monument.

"COMRADES—It is an occasion of peculiar interest on which we meet once more, the anniversary of the illustrious battle fought on this field twenty-four years ago.

"With grateful pride we reach the consummation of our wishes, as to-day we dedicate the monument inscribed with our regiment's achievements, not only upon this field, but upon many another during the war.

"This monument shall stand, among the many which are to be erected here, as a silent sentinel to indicate to future generations where soldiers of bravery and renown gave up their lives in defense of their country; to show where are the graves of the true patriots who dared to die for the hopes of man and the redemption of a race from slavery.

"Referring to the question of the propriety of having a National Battle-field Park, its location, and our inheritance in the same, let us briefly consider some movements, of the army and of the regiment, which preceded and accompanied the battle of Gettysburg.

"With varying fortunes the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia had confronted each other on many a battle-field. They had reversed their position from victory to defeat, but victory had not often perched upon our banners. The first Bull Run battle, the Peninsula campaign, the Second Bull Run, had all been fought, and the result left these armies standing face to face almost within sight of Washington, when the Thirteenth Regiment entered the field.

"In consequence of the successes that had previously attended the Southern army, General Lee decided to transfer the scene of hostilities north of the Potomac and make an invasion of Union territory. The disastrous results of this attempt at *Antietam* in September, 1862, sent his forces back to Virginia *defeated*, and the *first* invasion of the North proved an utter failure.

"By their successes at Chancellorsville in May, 1863, the Confederates were greatly elated, while our own troops were correspondingly

depressed. Half the time covered by the war from Sumter to Appomattox had passed, and the two years of service with its losses in battle and in camp had made heavy drafts upon the resources of the Southern people, in men and munitions, making decided action necessary. Under this pressure, *notwithstanding* the result of the previous year, General Lee again decided to make the desperate attempt of invading Union territory, on this occasion among the loyal people of Pennsylvania. Assurances of assistance from the disloyal elements of the North had been given to them, and they confidently expected that a diversion would be created in their favor. The greatest alarm prevailed throughout the North, and prompt measures were taken to meet the emergency. Men were secured, but arms were not available.

"General Lee's army, flushed with victory, confident in their own and their commander's invincibility, entered into the movement, which it was hoped, like a tidal wave, should sweep away every barrier, threaten Philadelphia, take possession of Baltimore, submerge Washington, declare the Rebellion a success, and from the National Capital dictate terms of separation to the United States Government. *This* was the grand scheme which had been devised, with a view of ending the war, and which, but for the noble action of our army at this point, might have proved successful.

"It was under *these circumstances* that these old antagonists, after several days of manœuvering, met on this battle-field. The successes of July 1st, where, upon the soil of his native State, General Reynolds fell, greatly encouraged the enemy; and those of the second day on the right, notwithstanding their repulse at Round Top, gave them hopes of ultimate victory. Enough of success and defeat had been experienced during these two days by each army to arouse all the energies of chivalric soldiers, and to produce the most *desperate* determination to succeed.

"The Confederate host had pressed its way far toward the heart of the loyal territory and was stretching out its hand to snatch the crown of victory. A disappointment of their hopes was not to be tolerated. A defeat so far from their base of supplies *might* lead to the most serious consequences. To us defeat might prove equally disastrous.

"On the morning of the third day, the Confederates, after several hours of hard fighting, were driven from that portion of our breast-works of which they had taken possession the previous evening. In the afternoon the most stupendous effort was to be made to break our

line at Cemetery hill. Momentous was the issue. The prize contended for was no less than the *destinies* of the nation, and the *interests* of mankind *trembled* in the balance. The people awaited the result with breathless silence. From one to three o'clock was fought the greatest artillery duel of the war. It was designed to cripple and destroy our artillery as well as to weaken our army.

"In long and beautiful lines, the flower of the Southern army, full of enthusiasm, moved forward under command of General Pickett in this final charge to vanquish our forces. On and on they came, *swept* by artillery as they traversed the *long* intervening space, and by the *unerring aim* of our infantry when within short range.

"Then shook the hills with thunder riven,
Then rushed the steeds to battle driven,
And louder than the bolts of heaven
Far flashed the red artillery.'

"Their ranks were thinned as the dead and wounded fell out. Shouting their peculiar war-cry, which still rings in our ears, they struggled on with *indomitable* perseverance and well-nigh gained the crest and the *success* they coveted. But our comrades, *nerved* by this occasion, gallantly resisted the *terrific* onset and drove back the enemy with immense loss. The victory was ours, the Confederacy was doomed. Its swelling waves had *dashed* against the citadel of *freedom*, but now they recede and were ultimately stilled at Appomattox. The Confederate forces were *never again* to try their prowess on loyal territory.

"The news of our victory at Gettysburg filled the land with joy, and, when on the following day the great commander, General Grant, telegraphed that *Vicksburg had fallen*, the people celebrated the anniversary of our national independence with unwonted thankfulness and exultation, as they *recognized* the fact that we had met with a *great deliverance*, that the war to *destroy* the Union was a *failure*, and that *success* would eventually crown *our* efforts.

"COMRADES—The *three* great battles to which I have referred, one in each of the States of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, were those in which we as members of the Army of the Potomac were engaged. We shall never forget the *sudden* and urgent call that came to us, to which we responded with alacrity, as we left our homes on the 31st of August, 1862. We reached Virginia as the

army was returning from the second defeat at Bull Run, in time to unite in the movement to drive the invader from Union territory.

"The command of our army had again been given to our gallant Jerseyman, General McClellan. We were placed in Gordon's brigade, Williams' division of Banks' old corps, then commanded by General Mansfield. We joined in the pursuit of the enemy through Frederick City and the Middletown Valley, and on the hills of Antietam we received our first baptism of blood. The *official* report of our action is one of which we may well be proud.

"General Gordon states that, having received a call from General Green for reinforcements, 'I directed the Thirteenth New Jersey to support him.' 'I am gratified to report that the General has spoken to me of their conduct in terms of the highest commendation.' General Gordon further reports: 'In this battle officers and men behaved with most praiseworthy intrepidity and coolness; being new troops they might well stand appalled at such exposure, but they did not flinch in the discharge of their duty. I have no words but praise for their conduct. They fought like veterans, and stood shoulder to shoulder with those who had borne the brunt of war on the Peninsula, in the Shenandoah Valley, and from Front Royal to the Rapidan. They were led by those who inspired them with courage, and they followed with a determination to conquer or die.'

"In this battle Captain H. C. Irish and six others of our members were killed, and seventy wounded, of whom eleven afterward died. General Mansfield also was killed, and the Twelfth Corps was placed under the leadership of our *esteemed* commander, whom we rejoice to have with us to-day, General Henry W. Slocum.

"But time admonishes me that my reference to our record must be brief.

"The camp at Maryland Heights, at Sharpsburg, the march into Virginia on December 10th to join the movement of the army then commanded by General Burnside, and known as the 'mud raid,' our camp at Fairfax Station with its discomforts, at Wolfe Run Shoals, and the winter at Stafford Court House we shall not readily forget.

"Our participation in the Chancellorsville campaign, led by 'Fighting Joe Hooker,' its hardships and *severe* losses, our return to the old camp at Stafford, the regiment and the army dispirited, but still *courageous*, are fresh in our memory.

"To join in the movement at Gettysburg, we left our camp June

13th, crossed the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry on the 26th, and by rapid marches approached this field. On Union soil the spirit of our army was *fully* restored. On this march we learned of the change of commanders from General Hooker to General Meade.

"Twenty-four years ago this morning, at Littlestown, we prepared to meet a threatened attack upon the town, but the enemy hastily retired. At Two Taverns we halted at noon, but orders were received to move rapidly forward. When near and on the east side of Rock creek we formed in line of battle, and a strong skirmish line was thrown forward toward Benner's hill. They were, however, withdrawn, for it was desired not to bring on an engagement at that point.

"We are nevertheless satisfied that this movement produced important results, as in consequence of it the advance of the enemy was checked and they were prevented from making a contemplated effort to turn the right flank of our army and attack our rear. We subsequently crossed the creek and occupied the line near Culp's hill during the morning of July 2d. In the afternoon we marched to the relief of the sorely-pressed Third Corps, near Round Top. At night we returned to the right of the army. July 3d we occupied the position marked by this monument where we now are, supporting the Second Massachusetts and the Twenty-seventh Indiana in their charge upon the Confederate flank, and aided in the repulse of a counter-charge by the enemy. Toward evening we supported a cavalry reconnoissance.

"The services we rendered in this battle were important, though our losses were not heavy; but the value of a service is not to be determined by the casualties. We joined the pursuit of the enemy into Virginia, where our service was terminated with the grand old Army of the Potomac. We were transferred to the West, there to unite in the further pursuit of the enemy.

"Thus, at the commencement of your service, you received the highest encomiums of your officers, and in every battle you nobly sustained the glorious record of your troops from the State of New Jersey.

"The ancient Jews by the direction of God set up their memorial stones on the fields of their great successes as mementos of those achievements. At our home stands the statue of our brave and beloved Kearny to keep alive the spirit of patriotism. But it seems

to us more appropriate that the monument upon which is inscribed our battle record should be located on this field, consecrated by the bravery and blood of our comrades.

"By reason of the destructiveness of the appliances and engines of war now in use, the battles of modern times demand more bravery than was exhibited in other generations. When we consider the fierceness with which this battle was contested, and the number of those who fell, and the interests involved, we are confident that no battle in the history of the world was more momentous in its consequences or more important in its results.

"At this point the climax was reached and the history of the war was changed.

"In view of these facts, had the whole field of operations of the war been surveyed we are sure that no battle-field could have been found more appropriate than this upon which to locate a great battle-field memorial park. Located in one of the thirteen States of the original sisterhood, Nature has done much with her rock-ribbed hills, her fields of living green, her grandly-diversified scenery, to beautify and adorn this spot.

"As the years roll on and our comrades, our citizens and future generations shall visit this scene of conflict, and read inscribed upon these monuments the record of the valor and sufferings of our army, they will be inspired with a more exalted patriotism, a deeper love of our flag, and it will not be in vain that this field has been thus dedicated.

"Whatever efforts may be made 'to obliterate all traces of the Rebellion in our land,' by returning to the South the flags captured by the gallantry of our troops on many a battle-field, this monument, from the granite hills of the State that gave us General Burnside, shall never be removed, while guarded by the loyal people of the great State of Pennsylvania.

"When our misguided brethren lately in arms against us say 'forgive,' let us, in accordance with the principles of the religion we profess, say, with outstretched hands and cordial greetings, 'forgiven;' but let us never forget that treason was treason, and that loyalty was loyalty.

"Amid these hallowed surroundings, as we dedicate this monument, let us pledge each other to dedicate ourselves anew to our country. Let us swear ever to maintain this glorious Union, that her foes shall

be our foes, her friends our friends, and that her interests shall always be dear to our hearts; and, as the nation moves grandly forward to its final destiny, may we always remember that its liberties were saved at Gettysburg.

"To the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association :

"GENTLEMEN—It gives me great pleasure as the representative of the Veteran Association of the Thirteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, to transfer to your care this monument which has just been unveiled, believing that your Association will, for all coming time, care for and protect the same, and that it shall always stand as a memento of the valor and sufferings of those loyal men who fought to perpetuate the liberties of our country."

The monument was accepted in a brief speech by John M. Krauth, Secretary of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association.

Three cheers were given at the close of Mr. Krauth's remarks, for the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association.

Adjutant-General Stryker was next introduced by Captain Matthews and spoke as follows :

GENERAL STRYKER'S REMARKS.

"COMRADES—It gives me great pleasure to meet to-day the veterans of one of New Jersey's regiments on this most historic battle-field.

"Six weeks ago I passed over the fields of Spottsylvania and the Wilderness, pushed my way through vast cedar tracts, stood on the historic grounds of Salem church, entered the famous McCoyle house, tramped along the line of the Confederate rifle-pits, stood on the spot where the brave Sedgwick fell, leaned over the worm fence at the Bloody Angle at Spottsylvania, saw where the brave New Jersey troops charged on Ewell's forces again and again on those eventful days. The stillness of an almost deserted country reigned over this desolate land, but it was not hard to realize that over these fields vast bodies of veterans had lain hidden in the brushwood, and, jumping up, had attacked each other boldly. The mementos of the war were to be seen on every side. I came away from this field impressed—if it were possible for one who had been a participant in the scenes of bloody carnage—impressed more and more with the valor of a soldiery

who could, day after day, fight over such a desolate country for the honor of the flag and for the unity of the Republic.

"To-day I shall stand with you opposite the stone wall where the valorous Pickett charged on Hancock's Union line; I shall clamber up with you on Round Top and wander around among the boulders in Devil's Den; and we are here on this spot on Rock creek where the brave Jerseymen with their Massachusetts brethren resisted the foe.

"Memories, no doubt, crowd upon you to-day of the fighting on the Hagerstown road near the Dunker church, where your own brave Captain Irish fell; and it needs not, after His Excellency's remarks, for me to speak of Chancellorsville and the march to the sea, but there was one fight he omitted—the fight at Kenesaw mountain, which you can all remember, where young Lieutenant Ryerson, of the very best fighting blood of New Jersey, fell mortally wounded.

"The sweet British poet Cowper, in one of his most beautiful stanzas, seems to depict the work in which you are engaged to-day. I trust I may be able to repeat it:

"Patriots have toiled, and in their country's cause bled nobly;
And their deeds, as they deserve, receive proud recompense.
The historic muse, proud of her treasure, marches with it down to latest times,
And sculpture, in her turn, gives bond in stone, and everduring praise to guard it
and immortalize the trust."

"New Jersey has given bond in stone, and sculpture will to-day begin the trust which shall immortalize to latest times the services of those who bled nobly, for those who died heroically all through the Civil War, under the starry banner of the Thirteenth Jersey."
[Applause.]

Captain Matthews next introduced the orator of the day, General Henry W. Slocum.

The oration of General Slocum was one of great interest. It abounded in reminiscences of the army and particularly of the Twelfth Corps. It was listened to throughout by the large audience present with evident satisfaction and delight.

The exercises closed with a medley of national airs.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISION

FOR DEDICATION OF MONUMENTS, 1888.

It being anticipated that all the monuments would be completed in time to be dedicated on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle, the Legislature of New Jersey, by an act passed March 7th, 1888 (Pamph. Laws, p. 148), directed the Governor, Adjutant-General, Comptroller and the Commissioners appointed to erect the monuments to "make and carry into effect suitable arrangements for the dedication of the monuments erected by the State, and for the commemoration of the heroic services of New Jersey troops on that field; they may in their discretion, in the name of the State, invite all surviving officers and men who were actually present at the battle of Gettysburg, attached to New Jersey regiments or batteries, to attend the dedicatory exercises upon the battle-field, and may provide for the cost of their transportation and subsistence; the Governor is authorized to detail a suitable portion of the National Guard to act as an escort to the Governor, State officers and veterans, and to use such camp equipage and other property of the State as may be needful for said detail of the National Guard, and for the officers and men invited by the State as aforesaid." Ten thousand dollars was appropriated to carry out the act.

The Governor designated ten companies of infantry and a Gatling gun company of the National Guard, who were formed into a provisional regiment under Col. E. L. Campbell, as an escort. Invitations were issued to the survivors of the battle, and were accepted by sixteen hundred officers and men.

Two camps were established on the Wheat-field at Gettysburg, one for the veterans who were the invited guests of the State, under command of Col. John Schoonover, of the Eleventh New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and the other for the provisional regiment. The men went into camp June 29th, 1888, and remained for three days.

DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENTS.

The dedication exercises were held on Saturday, June 30th, 1888, on the battle-field. A stenographic report of the proceedings was made, which is below inserted in full.



MONUMENT TO THE SIXTH INFANTRY.

(DEVIL'S DEN.)

DEDICATION
OF THE
NEW JERSEY MONUMENTS

ON THE BATTLE-FIELD OF GETTYSBURG,

JUNE 30th, 1888.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Robert S. Green, Governor; Gen. William S. Stryker, Adjutant-General; Hon. Edward J. Anderson, Comptroller of the Treasury; Col. James N. Duffy, Hon. Gottfried Krueger, Hon. William H. Corbin, Brig.-Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Brig.-Gen. Jno. D. McGill, Brig.-Gen. J. Watts Kearny, Col. W. F. Abbett, Col. W. C. Heppenheimer, Col. Mueller, Col. Snedeker, Col. Harvey, Col. J. C. Owens, Col. Walker, Hon. A. F. R. Martin, Hon. Chas. E. Hill, Hon. J. J. Toffey, Hon. Jno. T. Van Cleef, Hon. Chas. W. Fuller, Rev. A. A. Haines, Hon. G. T. Cranmer, Hon. Geo. H. Large, Col. H. W. Sawyer, Col. Milligan, A. Winter and E. D. Fox. F. W. Gnichtel, Stenographer.

GETTYSBURG BATTLE-FIELD, Saturday, June 30th, 1888.

The Governor, accompanied by the other Commissioners and the Governor's Staff and the delegation of the Legislature, left headquarters at 2 P. M. and proceeded to the monument of the Sixth Infantry Regiment, near Devil's Den. After the Commissioners had unveiled the monument, Colonel Duffy addressed the survivors of the regiment, who were gathered about the monument, as follows:

"SURVIVORS OF THE SIXTH NEW JERSEY INFANTRY—A short address, written by Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen R. Gilkyson, will be read, in his absence, by Captain William H. Hemsing, of the Sixth Regiment."

Captain Hemsing then read—

ADDRESS ON BEHALF OF THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

"FELLOW SOLDIERS—We are here to dedicate this monument, erected by authority of the State of New Jersey and under the direction of the Gettysburg Battle-field Monument Commission, to the Sixth Regiment, New Jersey Veteran Infantry Volunteers, who fought on this field July 2d, 1863. The Sixth Regiment was organized at Trenton, New Jersey. It was mustered into the service of the United States August 19th, 1861, and left the State September 10th, 1861, fully officered and equipped, having 38 officers and 860 non-commissioned officers and privates, making a total of 898. On its arrival at Washington, it was ordered into camp at Meridian Hill, near Washington, D. C., with the Fifth Regiment, New Jersey Infantry Volunteers. Upon the arrival of the Seventh and Eighth Regiments, the four regiments, namely, the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth, were brigaded and known as the Second New Jersey Brigade, and was assigned to the Third Brigade, Hooker's Division; afterwards it was attached to the Third Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps, and during the latter part of its service to the Second Corps.

"The regiment participated in all the battles of the Potomac Army, except that of Antietam, Maryland, September 17th, 1862.

"It was first under fire at the siege of Yorktown, Virginia, but its first actual engagement was at Williamsburg, May 5th, 1862, and the last engagement was in the operations before Petersburg, in the latter part of August, 1864.

"On September 7th, 1864, the regiment was mustered out of service at Trenton, New Jersey, with about 200 men, bringing with them their battle-scarred colors, which were never dishonored.

"With very few exceptions, our regimental history is identical with that of the brigade. At McClain's Ford, Virginia, October 15th, 1863, we fought alone and unaided, holding the ford against superior numbers of cavalry, and at Mine Run the regiment was detailed, by name, to lead the charge as skirmishers.

"As to this engagement (Gettysburg), a brief narration of the movements of our regiment may be of interest. With 345 muskets, we were massed, with a portion of the brigade, in what was known as the Wheat-field, behind yonder woods; an order was received to support this part of the line, and we were quickly in motion and at a



MONUMENT TO THE EIGHTH INFANTRY.

(SOUTHERLY CORNER OF WHEAT-FIELD.)

double-quick through the woods, and arriving at this spot, with the enemy close at hand, we secured the first fire; the enemy gave way and soon our front was cleared.

"On two occasions during that day the Sixth Regiment held this part of the line, from the woods to the base of Round Top, without the aid of a single troop, and was the last of the Third Corps on this battle-field.

"The limitation to five minutes does not allow me to separately refer to the thirty battles fought by this regiment, and I have therefore adverted to only a few of the many valorous and heroic deeds of the men, and by which the name and fame of the noble Sixth will be linked with the hallowed memories of the Rebellion."

ADDRESS ON BEHALF OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The party then proceeded to the monument of the Eighth Infantry Regiment, at the south end of the Wheat-field. The Commissioners unveiled the monument, and Colonel Duffy then said :

"SURVIVORS OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT—I have the pleasure of introducing General John Ramsay, who will make a short address."

General Ramsay said :

"COMRADES OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT—How quiet and still the scenes are here to-day ! We are surrounded by the quiet scenery that Nature provides for the enjoyment of man. The sun shines bright, and the atmosphere is clear, the fields are covered with a bed of green, and in the air is heard the music of the birds.

"What a contrast between the quiet scenes of to-day and those that occurred here twenty-five years ago. Then we were engaged in a struggle for life, and the air filled with the messengers of death.

"The neighing of war steeds—the tramping of thousands of armed men, eager and anxious for the coming struggle; the heavy, rumbling sound of artillery going into position, the galloping across the field of mounted officers making rapid arrangements to meet the advancing foe.

"Presently we hear the sharp sound of the rifles of the skirmishers, followed by the rattling noise of musketry by the infantry in line, then the roar of artillery and the agonies of the dying and the groans of

the wounded—thus, comrades, commences the battle of Gettysburg, the greatest of the war.

“Such was the scene then, and the varying fortunes of the battle made those of us who were actors in this tragedy of life a part of the shifting scenery. A something that cannot be described and difficult to imagine. A scene that is grand and magnificent, yet horrible.

“There is a little agitation and commotion here to-day, but it is such as emanates from the hearts and not from the passions of men. It is to commemorate the deeds of valor performed by the men that died here in the strife engendered in an hour of passion.

“We are here to dedicate these beautiful monuments to the memory of the brave men who died here that the nation might live.

“These men died for the safety and perpetuity of the Republic; died that four millions of human beings with their unborn generations should be free; died that a ‘government of the people, by the people and for the people should not perish from the earth.’

“The struggle was grand and terrific. The issues involved were of the greatest magnitude ever submitted to arbitrament of arms.

“The result of the battle decided that the Republic was to be saved. That this was to be a land of freemen. That the shackles of the slaves should be sold for old iron. That the auction block should be burned. That all men should breathe the fresh air of heaven direct, and not by inhalation from a master. That the people were strong and virtuous enough to govern themselves.

“We are here to-day to do honor to the memory of the heroes who fell for these great principles; to the men whose death gave these great blessings to the American people.

“Could men die, have men ever died, for a better, purer or holier cause?

“Our form of government is a simple one, and the best on the face of the earth; one that permits of the full exercise of a man’s energy and abilities; one that permits of the full development of the grandeur and dignity of man. The American people are great and generous. The action of our great Commander at Appomattox, when Lee surrendered, saying to those men: ‘Go home; obey the laws and this parole will protect you,’ was magnanimous and was approved by the loyal sentiment of the people.

“We are making history rapidly, some of it curious and singular, of which there is no record, and such that is not possible under any form of government except ours.

"Imagine, if you can, an armed rebellion against the government of England, Germany or Russia, and after the suppression of such rebellion, that the Queen, the Emperor or the Czar should give to the men engaged in the attempt to destroy the government the positions of honor and emoluments under it, should commit to their care the honor and safety of the nation at home and abroad. Imagine such a condition of affairs, if you can; when you have done so it will not be difficult to picture the stormy results of such action.

"Yet that is the condition of affairs which surrounds us at this time.

"While we are here performing the beautiful ceremonies of the occasion in honor of our dead, dedicating these monuments to our fallen heroes, to the men that died that the nation might live, who gave their lives for the perpetuity of the Republic, and that unborn generations might enjoy the blessings of life in a land of real liberty, the men who fought against us upon this field are to-day in practical possession of the government. They shape our foreign and domestic policy; they represent us at home and abroad; they have the care and custody and the honor and safety of our flag in their keeping.

"This is one of the recent and singular events in our history. If the American people were all lawyers they would protest because there are no authorities or precedents for such a thing. But as they are not, they make no protest but that allowed by law—go to the box and drop the ballot which executes a freeman's will. It shows the indifference of the American people to everything except the real or apparent danger. It also shows the strength and elasticity of the institutions under which we live.

"I had the honor to command the Eighth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, upon this field, and was fortunate—or unfortunate—enough to stop one of the enemy's bullets. It is certainly a source of gratification to all the comrades of the regiment who survived this battle and the twenty-five years of intervening time, to take part in the dedication of these monuments, which are to stand for all time, and in commemoration of the gallant services you rendered your country here in the hour of its greatest adversity.

"Comrades, time has made sad havoc in our ranks. It is painful to think of the number that in the past quarter of a century have become tired and weary of the trials and tribulations of this life and have fallen by the wayside, entering the land of everlasting sleep.

It cannot be long before we join those who have gone before. When we hear the last morning's *réveille* admonishing us that 'tattoo' is to follow, and to be prepared for the 'taps' which extinguish the candle of our existence; when we leave this field of strife to join the silent majority 'in the land from which no traveler returns,' should the spirits of men there become restless, and it is necessary to beat the long roll, I want all those who belong to the gallant Eighth Regiment to respond as they did upon the field at their country's call, twenty-five years ago."

ADDRESS ON BEHALF OF BATTERY B.

The party next proceeded to the position occupied by Battery B. The monument stands in the field south of Trostle's lane, about 150 yards northeast of the Peach Orchard.

After the Commissioners had unveiled the monument, Col. Duffy said :

"SURVIVORS OF BATTERY B, FIRST NEW JERSEY ARTILLERY—I have the honor to introduce to you Col. A. Judson Clark, who will make a short address."

Col. Clark said :

"The officer to whom had been assigned the pleasant task of addressing you, is unfortunately absent to-day, and this task devolves upon me. While it is a pleasant duty, it is one for which I feel I am not prepared. The memories of twenty-five years ago throng through our minds, when upon nearly such a day as this we stood upon the battle-field here. The scene is a very different one now, and many who were with us then are with us no longer.

"The State has done us honor in erecting this noble tribute to the memory of those who fought here, and to show the position which was held by our battery at the time this great battle was fought.

"Battery B was organized in 1861, in Newark; it was mustered in September 3d, at Trenton, and from there went to Washington, and received its equipment of guns and horses as a six-gun light battery, and reported shortly afterwards to General Heintzelman, and was attached to his command. From there we went to the Peninsula, where we were assigned to what was then Hooker's division, and the



MONUMENT TO BATTERY B.

(TROSTLE'S FIELD, NEAR PEACH ORCHARD.)

troops were then organized. We fought these battles of the Peninsula, to Malvern Hill, where Captain Beam, our honored Captain was killed in action. He was a noble man, a good soldier, a grand man, a glorious Christian gentleman. We will never cease to mourn his death. From that time the command devolved upon me. After our fights upon the Peninsula we proceeded to Washington, but were unfortunately too late to take part in the battle of Antietam, and the Second Bull Run. With those exceptions the battery fought through all the engagements of the Army of the Potomac, up to its close, and was the last battery in position at the time of the surrender at Appomattox.

"Our position here is marked by this monument, which stands about the center of where we stood during the battle. The enemy's line of batteries extended on yonder crest. [Colonel Clark pointed to a crest near by, in a southerly direction.] We came here into that position in the early part of the afternoon of July 2d. Our first position was just to the right, where we fired a few shots upon the enemy's line to feel his position. Shortly afterwards a battery opened upon us and we moved to this position and replied. They opened upon us, not with one battery, but with forty guns, and the position of course would soon have become untenable, we would have been swept from the ground if their range had been good, but for the bringing in of McGilvery's brigade under General Hunt from the reserve of the artillery, which drew their fire. After a terrible cannonade directed against our front and our right, from a line of guns through here [pointing to the south], evidently with the intention of making an assault, the assaulting columns, which were moving towards our front, came across here for the purpose of attacking Round Top, and turning the left of the position which our troops held.

"You remember the fire of those forces and our endeavor to break this assaulting column, which we did repeatedly, and continued in our efforts here until our ammunition was nearly exhausted, with the exception of a few shots, when we were compelled to retire with a loss which is stated on the monument to be 1 killed, 16 wounded and 3 missing. The loss properly was 2 killed and 1 died right after the fight, 15 wounded and 2 missing; one of the missing men was killed.

"The lesson which this great battle taught us has not been lost. The loyalty and devotion shown by the New Jersey troops then will

be shown at any time in the future, should occasion require it, but our devotion to our country lies not only in fighting great battles, but in our being good citizens and soldiers. Let us not forget the lesson we have learned, and let us be ready at all times to do our duty as citizens of our grand and glorious State, as well as citizens of one of the grandest and most glorious governments in the world." [Loud applause.]

ADDRESS ON BEHALF OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The party then proceeded to the Seventh Regiment monument, in the field south of Trostle's lane, about 200 yards northeast of the Peach Orchard. After the Commissioners had unveiled the monument, Colonel Duffy said :

"SURVIVORS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT—I have the honor to introduce to you Sergeant Edward F. McDonald, who will make a short address.

Sergeant McDonald said :

"YOUR EXCELLENCY, COMRADES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—We meet upon this great occasion to commemorate what was perhaps the greatest event in the history of our Republic—the victory won during the great struggle for the preservation of our Union and its flag upon the field on which we stand to-day.

"Here it was the tide of the foe's invasion was checked and turned back, and had it not been for what was here and then accomplished, we know not what our condition might have been to-day. It was an event of great importance not only to the people of this Republic, but also to the downtrodden and oppressed of all nations who here may seek and find a home.

"Twenty-five years have passed, but the recollection of that great day has not faded from our memories ; particularly those who passed through the trying scene.

"But it is not for the purpose of celebrating the victory, it is not as victors gloating over the vanquished, that we are here to-day ; we are here to commemorate the patriotism and bravery, the zeal and devotion, of true American citizens to their country and its flag, in defense of which they died. [Great applause.]

"We who fought for the preservation of the Union fought to pre-

serve it not for ourselves alone, but just as much for the brave foes we vanquished; for our States to-day are their States, and their States are ours. Toward them we have no ill-will, but commemorate events in the great struggle in order that those who come after us may know and understand that our republican form of government is no experiment, and that those who would seek to assail its stability will be met by its brave defenders in the future as they have been in the past. [Great applause.] For there is one something greater and grander than the memory of the victory won upon this field; something greater than any recollection of the strife; that is, the fact, to the glory of our country be it said, that since that war was over not one drop of blood has been shed in animosity or revenge; for the same liberty-loving spirit that gave freedom to the slave humanely gave pardon and amnesty to our fallen foe. Our glorious flag came out unsullied and without dishonor, and it floats to-day over the victorious and the vanquished alike, and to-day they stand ready and united to defend it in the future. [Applause.]

"We are proud to-day, those of us who survive of the gallant old Seventh New Jersey and the old Second Brigade, that it was given to us under the will of Providence to be part and parcel of the glorious history of our regiment and brigade that so nobly upheld the honor of their State and proved so true to the cause in which they fought. In conclusion I need hardly say that time is limited. Much more might be said, but to do so would be in violation of courtesy and good taste; I therefore limit what I have to say to the few words in which I have indulged. We thank the State, we thank its Commissioners and our Governor for their presence here to-day, and on behalf of our gallant soldiers thank them also most sincerely for the beautiful monument erected to the memory of our dead comrades." [Loud and long-continued applause.]

ADDRESS ON BEHALF OF THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

The party next proceeded to the Eleventh Regiment position, on the east side of Emmittsburg road, south of the Smith house. After the Commissioners had unveiled the monument, Col. Duffy said:

"SURVIVORS OF THE ELEVENTH NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS—I have the honor of introducing Col. John Schoonover, who will make a short address."

Col. Schoonover said :

"YOUR EXCELLENCY GOV. GREEN AND SURVIVING COMRADES—I rejoice with you to-day that so many of us, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, have been permitted to assemble upon this historic field to participate in the dedication of this beautiful monument erected by our State, not only to commemorate the valor and the patriotism of those who died in their country's defense, but to aid in impressing upon the minds of the living the fearful cost of maintaining its unity.

"The Eleventh Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, left Trenton August 25th, 1862, and reported at Washington the following day. It remained near Alexandria, Virginia, and performed various camp duties until the 16th day of November, when it was attached to the brigade of Gen. Carr, Sickles' division, and entered upon active duty with the Army of the Potomac.

"Neither the time nor the location proved favorable to the health of the men, and when the regiment took up its march for Fredericksburg 4 commissioned officers and 215 enlisted men were left behind upon the sick list.

"Our first experience under fire was at Fredericksburg, with Burnside, and cost us two men killed and five wounded. When the Eleventh Regiment left for the field it was followed by no prophecies of a brilliant future—in fact, it was often spoken of as a regiment of boys; but the opportunity soon arrived which enabled them to prove that though age and stature might be wanting, they possessed qualities which amply compensated for both.

"It went into the battle of Chancellorsville with 500 men and sustained a loss of 192.

"Two officers and 33 enlisted men were killed, 19 were left dead upon the field of battle and 12 died of wounds a short time after. Sickness near Alexandria and the heavy losses in the battle of Chancellorsville had so decimated our ranks that when we reached the battle-field of Gettysburg we numbered but 275 men.

"Near the spot upon which we now stand the regiment took up its position on that eventful afternoon of July 2d, 1863. About 3 o'clock the enemy opened with artillery. For an hour or more the earth trembled with the jar of guns, and tons of metal were hurled over and fell around us. At this time our right was resting just in

rear of the Smith house, over there, the line extending down through the orchard, the left being under the brow of the hill.

"Major Kearny, who was standing near me on the left of the regiment excitedly exclaimed: 'We are going to have a fight.' A moment later he was mortally wounded and carried to the rear. We were now receiving a fire from Wilcox's brigade from beyond the Emmitsburg pike, and from Barksdale's brigade, which was advancing in full view just down by the road which leads to Little Round Top.

"I then passed rapidly to the right of the regiment to notify the Colonel of the absence of the Major, and learned that he too had been wounded and taken to the rear. Captain Martin, the senior officer present, was then notified that he was in command of the regiment. At this time an order was received from General Carr to slightly change the front by bringing the left to the rear. This was to check the advance of Barksdale's brigade, now in full view in the field beyond.

"This movement being executed the entire regiment opened an effective fire upon the advancing line of the enemy. At this point word was conveyed to me that both Captains Martin and Logan were wounded and being carried to the rear. A moment later and Captain Ackerman fell dead by my side. The two former were killed before they reached a place of safety.

"Barksdale, mounted on a spirited horse, was now riding some distance in advance of his brigade, waving his sword and urging his men forward. An order was received from General Carr to 'bring down that mounted officer.' Captain Cory, who is with us to-day, commanded the company on the extreme left of the regiment, and the execution of the order was committed to him and his command. Barksdale fell, and the Rebel army did not have among its losses a braver man than he who on July 2d, 1863, led his brigade in their gallant charge down through these fields to our left.

"The fire of the enemy at this time was perfectly terrific; men were falling on every side. Slowly and stubbornly the regiment fell back, keeping up a continuous fire.

"Two color-bearers had been shot down, and as a last effort to rally what remained of the regiment, Corporal Johnson was ordered to take the colors, plant them twenty yards to the front, and not to leave his position without orders. Amidst the confusion and retreat he was

almost forgotten. I hastened back, and Johnson was still there, with his guard standing like statues amidst the shower of shot and shell falling around them.

"But how fared the regiment all this time? Lines cut in imperishable granite, upon the monument which marks this sacred spot, is the record which it submits to posterity, of the part it took to stem the advancing tide of rebellion on the afternoon of July 2d, 1863. Out of 275 men taken into the fight, 152 had fallen, including every commissioned officer above the rank of Lieutenant.

"My time is too limited to give you a detailed history of our organization, but I wish to say that the regiment took part in all the subsequent battles of the Army of the Potomac. Its losses were heavy at Spottsylvania—Captain Sleeper, Adjutant Baldwin and Lieutenant Egan being among the killed.

"Forty fell at Locust Grove, and at the first attack upon Petersburg, where Captain Layton fell, we lost forty-four.

"New Jersey may well be proud of the record which her soldiers made in the War of the Rebellion, and as a member of the Eleventh Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, one who was with it from the time it first set foot upon Virginia soil until the final close at Appomattox, I do not hesitate to say that it bore well its part in the grandest army that ever struck for liberty, nationality, and the rights of man."

ADDRESS ON BEHALF OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT.

The party next proceeded to the site of the monument of the Fifth Infantry, on the west side of Emmittsburg road, south of the Roger house. After the Commissioners had unveiled the monument, Colonel Duffy said:

"SURVIVORS OF THE FIFTH INFANTRY REGIMENT, NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS—I have the honor of introducing General James F. Rusling, who will make a short address."

General Rusling then said:

"COMRADES AND FELLOW-CITIZENS—I stand here to-day to speak a word or two for the Fifth New Jersey—my own dear old regiment. What shall I not say of her here to-day, or rather what might I not say for her, did time suffice? To begin with, let me



MONUMENT TO FIFTH INFANTRY.

(EMMITTSBURG ROAD.)

state the striking fact that appears upon the very surface of her history, that she produced six Brigadier-Generals, while the average of other Union regiments was only one or two. Next let me say that she left New Jersey in August, 1861, with 861 officers and men—not drafted men, but volunteers—the very flower of the young men of New Jersey; afterwards she gained by recruits 911 more, and yet in November, 1864, when mustered out, she had only 200 left. That is to say, out of a total of 1,722 officers and men, first and last, somewhere, somehow, she lost 1,522.

“Now, that fact alone, I submit, speaks volumes for the Fifth New Jersey, and is more eloquent of her patriotism and heroism, her valor, her fortitude, her sufferings, than any poor words I can hope to utter here to-day. Why, first and last, the gallant old regiment—God bless her!—participated in 32 pitched battles or sharp engagements, everywhere covering herself and the State with imperishable renown, everywhere maintaining the best traditions of the Jersey Blues, and her history to-day is simply the superb history of the Army of the Potomac, from Yorktown to Gettysburg, from Gettysburg to Petersburg.

“Here at Gettysburg the Fifth New Jersey reached the field about 10 A. M.; July 2d, 1863, after a rapid march from Emmittsburg, about 200 strong, and immediately went into position here on the left of the army, with the rest of the Third Corps, to confront the veterans of Longstreet and Hood. About 4 P. M. the regiment was ordered forward to support Seeley’s Battery of Regulars (K, 4, U. S. Art.), a little south of the Apple Orchard; about 5 P. M. she became actively engaged, and, raked by a terrific fire of musketry and artillery, ‘cannon to the right of her, cannon to the left of her,’ by nightfall she suffered a total loss of 94 officers and men, or nearly 50 per cent. of her whole number engaged. On the 3d, though often under fire, she suffered no casualties. But her brigade, division and corps commanders, in their official reports, all awarded her the very highest credit for her conduct here, and especially commended her for her gallantry and steadiness under fire.

“Among the severely wounded on the 2d here was her gallant Colonel (Sewell), whom we rejoice to see with us to-day yet hale and hearty, who has since served the State conspicuously elsewhere, a typical soldier and representative Jerseyman, a true friend and generous foe. God grant him length of days and higher honors yet to come.

"On a day like this at Gettysburg it behooves us to inquire briefly what was it that our fellow-Jerseymen and comrades from other States here fought and died for? Surely it was not for themselves alone, nor was it from any vulgar love of conquest, nor for any royal house or dynasty. No! They stood here for fair play and freedom for all, or, as Abraham Lincoln once happily expressed it: 'In order that every man might have a fair start and an equal chance in the race of life, however poor or however humble.' They fought not for the North alone, but for the South also, to save her from her own supreme wickedness and folly, as the New South now concedes. Nay, they fought not for America alone, but for mankind here and everywhere; for every shot they fired, every drop of blood they shed, was equally for the cause of humanity and God, here and everywhere, the broad continent across and the wide world over. And to-day, by virtue of their toils and their sacrifices, not only does the Union stand one and indivisible from sea to sea, without a foe to oppose her, resplendent in her spotless robes of liberty and justice, with the smile of Heaven upon her brow, and the broken chains of four millions of human beings beneath her feet, but cheered and inspired by our example, the cause of human freedom everywhere throughout the world rises higher and still higher. As Greece had her Thermopylæ and Marathon, so we have our Lexington and Bunker Hill, our Trenton and Gettysburg, and history will declare all alike memorable forever, as milestones along the golden road of human progress.

"Hence, I say here to-day, thanks be unto God for Gettysburg, costly though it was. Hence, New Jersey comes here to-day, in her representative capacity, with her Chief Magistrate and high officers of State, with her surviving veterans and National Guard, to dedicate those stately monuments tenderly and reverently, and to honor and commemorate as best she may her gallant sons who here cheerfully laid down their lives that the Republic might live. In a larger sense she cannot honor, she need not commemorate them; for by their deeds here upon this battle-field they honored themselves, and to-day—

"On Fame's eternal camping-ground
 Their silent tents are spread,
 And Glory guards with solemn round
 The bivouac of the dead."

"But, as our mother Commonwealth, by her action here this day she can teach her citizens and the coming generations what Gettysburg

was and *is* (how it stands, and will ever stand, for *patriotism*, for *manhood*, for *duty*), and bid us one and all swear a new perpetual allegiance to the holy cause for which our comrades here fought and fell.

“Tender and loving the hot tears flow,
For these loyal and kindly hearts laid low;
But ever calm and sweet be the sleep
Of them whom God and the angels keep.”

“And so now, O ye Jersey men who sleep here at Gettysburg, good friends, brave hearts, generous souls, hail and farewell!

“As for us who remain standing here to-day by these patriot graves, on this historic field, from this hallowed spot let us one and all send aloft the reverent, common prayer of all true Americans, so well expressed in those fine lines of the poet Whittier :

“Our fathers’ God, from out whose hand
The centuries fall like grains of sand,
O make Thou us, through ages long,
In Peace secure, in Justice strong;
Around our gift of Freedom draw
The safeguards of Thy righteous law;
And cast in some diviner mould,
Let the new cycle shame the old.”

“And let us, now and here, one and all, register anew a solemn vow in Heaven that—

“What God in His infinite wisdom hath planned,
And armed with His weapon of thunder,
Not all of earth’s traitors and tyrants combined
Shall ever conquer or sunder.
O, our union of lakes, our union of lands,
Our union of States, let none sever;
Here’s to the union of hearts, the union of hands
And the flag of the Union forever!”

[Applause.]

Calls being made for General William J. Sewell, who commanded the regiment in the battle, he spoke as follows :

ADDRESS OF GENERAL SEWELL.

“But five minutes was allowed to each regiment for the dedication of its monuments. General Rusling has already consumed that time,

and I do not wish to delay the Governor and his party, but I cannot withstand the appeals from my comrades of the old Fifth, who stood by me on this field where we now stand. You well remember when we formed on that line, when fifty per cent. of our command bit the dust, when we stood shoulder to shoulder, as we did at Williamsburg, at Seven Pines, at all the battles of the Peninsula, and as we did at the Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and when we came here marching through what was our own ground, the States of the North, we felt as though we were on our native soil, and nothing but death itself could stand in the way of our victory.

"This was not a fight of strategy and tactics; it was the determination on the part of the men of the line that here was their country invaded by the enemy, and here they should stand, and here they should die if necessary.

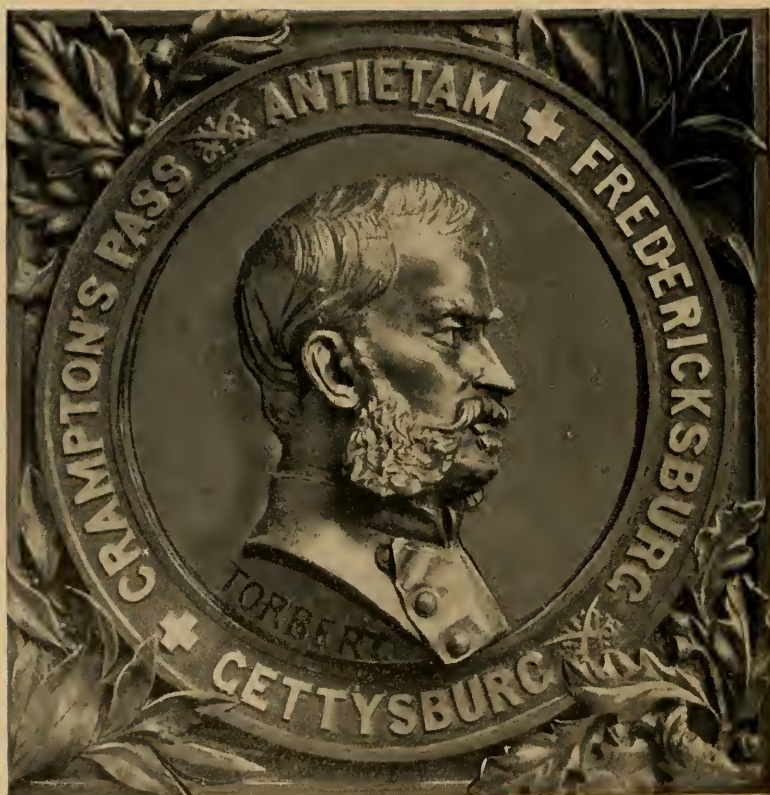
"Through the providence of God the valor of the North prevailed, and here we stood, and the result was the same as General Rusling has stated.

"Greece had her Thermopylæ and Marathon, and as the battle of Waterloo decided the fate of Europe for a hundred years, so Gettysburg decided the fate of this country for the next hundred years." [Applause.]

The party next proceeded to the monument of the Twelfth Infantry, near Ziegler's grove, where a short halt was made, and the monument inspected,* after which they proceeded southward to the Battery A monument, which was unveiled by the Commissioners. After a brief halt the Governor led the way to the Brigade monument, on the Weikert farm, north of Little Round Top, where the provisional regiment of the National Guard of New Jersey, under Colonel Campbell, were drawn up in line facing the monument. Here the veterans of the different commands were also assembled, besides a great concourse of citizens.

The Governor of Pennsylvania, with his military staff, in uniform, and the officers of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association were present to receive the Governor of New Jersey and the Commissioners from New Jersey. Many veteran officers from different States were also present. The Confederate General Longstreet, being espied in the throng while the assembly were awaiting the arrival of the

* This monument was dedicated May 26th, 1886.



MEDALLION ON EAST FACE OF BRIGADE MONUMENT.

New Jersey officials, was loudly cheered by the veteran "boys in blue," and after repeated calls came forward upon the platform and made a brief address expressing his thanks for the kindly reception accorded to him and his gratification in being present. His remarks were received with great enthusiasm.

After the Governor of New Jersey, and those accompanying him, had taken seats upon the platform, the further formal exercises were proceeded with.

UNVEILING OF THE BRIGADE MONUMENT.

Col. Duffy's remarks :

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—By the courtesy of my colleagues I have the honor of calling this assemblage to order. Commissioned by the State of New Jersey to erect monuments that for all coming time shall mark the positions held by her citizens on this field, we have been authorized to invite your presence here to-day for the purpose of dedicating the monuments, and I assure you I express but the unanimous feeling of my associates when I say that we are gratified by your presence, and particularly are we gratified by such a distinguished representation of the National Guard of our State, both of the present day and of the days that made this field historic. Of the present day in the person of its distinguished Commander-in-Chief, Governor Green, his next in command, Major-General Plume, the general officers, Generals Sewell and Steele, with the official and personal staff of each ; and of the days that made this field historic in the persons of such a large representation of the survivors of the commands that in those memorable days stood here and hereabouts.

"Commencing the regular order of exercises for this occasion, I have the honor to introduce Chaplain Alanson A. Haines, late Chaplain of the Fifteenth New Jersey Infantry Regiment, who will offer prayer."

INVOCATION BY REV. ALANSON A. HAINES.

"Let us unite in prayer. O Lord, Thou art God ; Thou art our fathers' God, and we would praise Thee. Thou art our God, and we would exalt Thy name. Thou hast been favorable to our land ; Thou hast not dealt so with any people.

"We have heard with our ears, O God, our fathers have told us,

what work Thou didst in their days, in the time of old, how Thou didst drive out the heathen with Thy hand and plantedst them.

"We rejoice to-day that America is the land of our birth and our home, and for every token of goodness which Thou hast shown to our nation. We gratefully acknowledge Thy kindness in giving us a country so great and wide, stretching from ocean to ocean, for the abode of happy millions. The lines have fallen unto us in pleasant places and we have a goodly heritage.

"We rejoice in the character of the men who settled these shores, fought the battles of the Revolution, and framed our Constitution; that they were illustrious in patriotism, fearless in liberty and devoted in piety. Teach us to emulate their virtues, and maintain the love of freedom and devotion to right which characterized them.

"We thank Thee that this is a nation that may govern itself; that we have no feudal system to oppress and weigh down the people. We thank Thee that the people have the government in their own hands and may decide the laws by which they are governed, and that they may choose the officers who are to execute those laws. Grant that the exercise of this freedom may be for the interests of our nation and for the preservation of these precious things bequeathed to us. We ask Thy blessing upon the President of these United States, and all associated in authority with him; upon the Governor of New Jersey and the State officers, and upon the Governor of this State of Pennsylvania. Grant that all our rulers may rule in Thy fear; that they may have grace and wisdom to discharge their responsible duties as shall best be for the interests of this people and for the glory of God.

"Let Thy blessing be upon the solemnities of this day. We come here to unveil these various monuments. In the name of our God will we set up our banners, and in the name of our God will we dedicate these monuments. They commemorate the dead who have passed away, who fought on this battle-field so nobly, and who gave up their lives as sacrifices to the great cause of freedom and of union; but these monuments also stand here to testify to the goodness of God, the Ruler of all things, and who made this the beginning of the end of the war, a war which has united us together as one people more thoroughly than ever before.

"We rejoice that the contest ended with our Union unbroken, that to-day one flag waves over all our States, and that it was not only for

the good of the Northern people, but for the benefit of the Southern also, that the war terminated as it did; and to Thy name will we give praise for all this.

"We ask Thy blessing upon the veteran soldiers. Grant that those who survive may long enjoy the peace their valor won. And we pray for our citizen soldiers, for the young men of our land, that they may have the true spirit of patriotism and be ready at their country's call, in any hour of need, to go forth to meet the foe, whether intestine or foreign. But O forbid that there should ever again be heard the tramp of hostile armies in these States, when one section shall be arrayed against another. And if it please Thee, may we have no wars with foreign nations, but we ask that the time may be hastened when there shall be war no more.

"We ask that our nation should fulfill her great mission, and feel that she is placed here on earth, not only to be true to herself but to the interests of humanity. May our example and history and the knowledge of our freedom reach the nations who suffer from oppression, that they may throw off every yoke, and rejoice with us in all these privileges which Thou hast bestowed upon our people.

"O God, be in covenant with us. We acknowledge no human sovereign, but do Thou rule over us. Help us by deliberate choice to take Jesus Christ, Thy Son, to be our King. Then shall we be the nation whom the God hath blest, and shall expect the preservation of our Union and liberty to the latest generation, and as long as the world shall stand shall we advance in power and usefulness.

"And now, direct us in all the services of to-day, and let them inspire us with a spirit of consecration and devotion for our country, and may the results from to-day go forth to make our people more closely united than ever before—one nation, serving the God of Heaven. We ask Thee to hear our prayer, for the sake of Jesus Christ, Thy Son, and then shall we render our praises to the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. Amen."

The Commissioners then unveiled the monument, and a national salute was fired by the gun squad attached to the provisional regiment under Colonel Campbell.

Col. Duffy—"I have the honor of introducing to you the orator of this occasion, His Excellency the Governor of New Jersey."

GOVERNOR GREEN'S ORATION.

"COL. DUFFY AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMISSION—I feel that the occasion of the last unveiling of the monuments which have been erected under your supervision and care, should not be allowed to go by without expressing to you the appreciation of the citizens of the State for the taste and judgment which have been displayed by you in the selection and placing of these memorials.

"GOV. BEAVER, SURVIVORS OF THE NEW JERSEY REGIMENTS, MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, FELLOW-CITIZENS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—New Jersey dedicates these imperishable tributes to the memory of her gallant organizations which signalized her devotion to the unity of the nation.

"They testify not only of the valor of her soldiers on this historic field, but of their heroism throughout the war.

"They recall not only Gettysburg, but the Peninsula, from Yorktown to Malvern Hill, Bull Run and Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania and the Wilderness, Petersburg and the James, Atlanta and the March to the Sea.

"Twenty-five years ago to-day, the Union was passing through the period of its greatest peril. Grant still thundered at the entrenchments of Vicksburg; flushed with its successes at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, the Rebel Army invaded this grand old State of Pennsylvania, and levied tribute on the fertile fields and prosperous towns of the Cumberland Valley. With no troops to oppose them, their movement was a victorious march. Panic and consternation seized the inhabitants, and loyal cities and States seemed to be in jeopardy.

"But the Army of the Potomac was still intact; though its regiments were decimated, its spirit was undaunted, its discipline perfect, its endurance untiring, its valor heroic.

"Gen. Meade was called to its command on the twenty-eighth day of June, and continued the pursuit of the victorious army of Gen. Lee.

"Here both forces were concentrated, and for three days the battle raged with varying promises of success. For three days each point of vantage-ground was the scene of charge and counter-charge. For three days these hills and woods reverberated with the roar of

artillery and rang with the rattle of musketry, until at last the flag of the Union floated in final and assured triumph [applause], and the invading army, broken and defeated, was driven across the Potomac. From that time, never again was the tramp of rebellion in hostile ranks heard upon loyal soil. [Continued applause.]

"The part taken in the battle by the individual New Jersey organizations has been and will be depicted more graphically than is in my power, by those who were actually here.

"On this spot, fitly termed 'The High-Water Mark of the Rebellion,' we dedicate these monuments to those of our organizations which nobly bore their part in the battle.

"What memories cluster around these monumental stones; what glorious deeds of heroism do they each recall; what a host of names of gallant men each marshals up from the buried past!

"Beautiful and impressive, and almost sacred as is this office which they discharge, there is another and most important mission which they will perform. The reader of history, in the fascination which enchains him in the details of battle—the stories of personal prowess, the manœuvres of troops, the glitter and the glory of the crash of arms—is apt to lose sight of the object or impelling cause of the contest. Be it that other duty of these monuments ever to teach the lesson and object of the war.

"It was a war of principle; it bore in its issue the problem of self-government; on its result depended the question whether a nation composed of separate States, each sovereign as to its own affairs, could endure; whether the free and liberal system, founded on the will of the governed, inaugurated by the sages and patriots of the Revolution, which had commanded the admiration of the world, and under which the nation had defended itself against attack and insult from without and had advanced to prosperity and glory, was strong enough to maintain its integrity and autonomy against internal dissension and armed rebellion.

"The crisis was momentous; the struggle terrific; the sacrifice of life appalling; the cost phenomenal, but the ultimate success was complete and glorious. From this battle-field, onward, the cause of the Union marched triumphantly. Vicksburg fell, and Sherman in the West, and Grant and Sheridan in the East, with their armies, settled forever and for aye, the question of the indissolubility of the Union. [Continued applause.]

“And how wonderful the results which followed! The war over, how beautifully did the characteristics of American citizenship and the symmetry of our complex system and its adaptability under all contingencies, assert themselves! Peace, with that heaven-inspired sentiment of the immortal Lincoln, ‘with malice toward none, with charity for all,’ upon its wings, settled over the land; the voice of war was stilled, and the soldier returned to his fireside and to his accustomed occupation. Each State in rebellion renewing its allegiance to the government, resumed its relations to the Union, with no privilege lessened, no power restricted, no right impaired.

States ‘dissevered, discordant, belligerent,’ became again united, fraternal and peaceful. A quarter of a century has rolled away and the nation is free, prosperous and happy. Regenerated by the strife of civil war, disenthralled from the cause which excited sectional distrust, every State in allegiance, each true to its duties, the Old North, with its resistless energy, its prosperous industries, its matchless development; the Young West, with its busy and rapidly-increasing population, its fertile prairies, whose prolific acres can annually fill the granaries of the world, and whose mines of precious minerals rival the stories of poesy and of fable; the New South, its energies no longer shackled with the fetters of the slave, devoting its industry to the development of its own resources, inviting capital and skill and enterprise from every quarter, lighting up the furnace and the forge with its own coal, at its own mines, and starting the hum of its own spindles, with its own power, among its own cotton-fields, with no sectionalism to excite animosity, with no contest except a generous rivalry, with no diverse interests to retard improvement, bound together with sincere affection, loyal to the flag and the government—a nation of sister States with one aim, one hope, one destiny—*Esto perpetua!* [Long-continued applause.]

“While I yield to no one in the earnest desire and hope that every trace of sectional hate, distrust and jealousy may be forever obliterated, and that these States may be forever united in fraternal love, I do not want that the day will ever come when the lesson of the war shall be forgotten. Teach it to the children and to the children’s children, and let these monuments, as they stand upon this battle-field, in all their beauty, solidity and effectiveness, repeat the lesson in the far-off years, that these sacrifices established that this Union cannot be dissolved [applause], and that the National Govern-

ment is, under the Constitution, supreme. [Applause, loud and long continued, followed by three cheers for Governor Green.]

"Governor Beaver, it now becomes my pleasant duty to transfer these monuments, which New Jersey has erected upon the soil of Pennsylvania, into your keeping, as the representative of the State and as the President of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association."

General James A. Beaver, Governor of Pennsylvania, came forward, leaning upon his crutches. He was received with great applause, particularly by the veteran soldiers.*

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR BEAVER.

"MR. CHAIRMAN, GOVERNOR GREEN AND CITIZENS OF NEW JERSEY—You are our neighbors; more than that, you are our own kith and kin. Your traditions are to some extent our traditions. Your history is in a measure our history. We are separated by a narrow river. Our interests are much the same; our aims are equally high. You touch elbows with us, and we glory in your prosperity and in all that has made you great. [Applause.]

"We welcome you here to Pennsylvania to-day, as you come upon your holy mission. We give you cordial greeting as you gather on this historic field to perpetuate the memory of the men who died here and the achievements of the men, dead and living, who fought here. We congratulate New Jersey upon her munificence in providing for the erection of these monuments. We congratulate you upon her thoughtfulness in providing transportation for 1,600 of the old boys, who live largely in the past [applause], and also for the regiment of National Guard, whose hopes are in the future. The old fellows come here to sit down upon the rocks around which they fought and behind which they sheltered themselves. [Great and long-continued laughter.]

"Why, some of these old fellows who were not at the fight laugh as if that were not the thing to do. You fellows who were there know what that means. It was the proper thing, and the most natural thing in the world. [Laughter.]

*General Beaver lost a leg in the War of the Rebellion, in which war he served with much bravery and distinction.

“ You come here to sit upon those rocks, to put your arms around each other’s necks, and to say to each other, ‘ Don’t you mind ? ’ That is what brings you here, that is what you enjoy, and that is what you will enjoy for the days to come. New Jersey has been thoughtful and has spent her money well, for she has given you a chance to do it. I have seen nothing in the history of this battle-field, nor in all the assemblages I have attended, that has given me so much of real pleasure and touched me so deeply as this fact—that New Jersey has brought you here and has said to you, ‘ Boys, we want you to have a good time for three days. ’ It is fitting that it should be so. It is fitting that you should recall the scenes and incidents in which you took part, and which have made this field not only historic, but have made it immortal—immortal not only for the people of this land, but for all lands. For let me say to you that this battle-field in these days, and those to come—aye, in the centuries to come, because New Jersey erects her monuments, and because every State whose troops were engaged in enforcing the law and in maintaining the Constitution will erect monuments—this battle-field, I say, can be made capable of study, so that the military students of the Old World will come here to study the grandest strategy of the greatest war of which history has knowledge. We are proud in the possession of such a battle-field, won in such a cause, and we are also proud because these States are making it a field that can be the study and which will make it a lesson not only, to our children, of the patriotism that inspired the men who fought here, but also of the genius which our Generals displayed when they set our squadrons in the field, and met that grandest charge of the war which assaulted our front. [Great applause.]

“ We welcome you here, because your presence shows that the memories of a quarter of a century have not faded out; that the patriotism which inspired you and those who fought with you is as pure, and as true, and as lasting to-day as that which inspired you when you were here before. And therefore it seems to me that this gathering is worthy of note, and that we of Pennsylvania, and of New Jersey, and of Wisconsin, and of New York, and also of the other States, who have gathered here to-day, may well congratulate ourselves that our citizens are true to the old flag, and to all that it symbolized in the past.

“ But, my comrades, we have had a strange scene here to-day, on.

this platform. The man who organized and gave directions to Pickett when he made his charge has been here to grasp hands with the men who met that charge and repulsed it, and he has expressed to you his gratification at being here. What does that mean? Why, it means that this old flag not only symbolizes all that we held to be true and right in the conflict, but that the men who attacked it, the men who fired upon it, the men who made the assault upon it—the men who were wrong, and yet felt they were right—those men are with us to-day, and are saying, ‘God bless the stars and stripes, which cover us and ours as well as cover you and yours! We submit to the arbitrament of the sword. The sword decided us, and we accept the result.’ When men come with these sentiments upon their lips and in their hearts, we may well congratulate ourselves upon the work of a quarter of a century which is behind us, and we may well look forward to the future of this country, when the North and South, East and West, will vie with each other in devotion to the flag and to all that is symbolized by it.

“Mr. Chairman, Governor Green, we accept these monuments you have reared, in behalf of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association. You have made a magnificent tribute to the beauty and the utility of this field. You have done much to make it what it is to be and what it ought to be. We recognize the value of your contributions. We pledge you that they shall be cared for. We pledge you that they shall teach their lessons, so far as we can enable them to do it, and help to make them do it to the latest generation. And we pledge you that the soil of Pennsylvania shall always be sacred to the memory of those who died and the heroism of those who live, and that, so far as in us lies, we shall conspire with you and vie with you to make that memory immortal.” [Applause and cheers.]

Upon the conclusion of the address of Governor Beaver, representatives of the several New Jersey regiments and batteries engaged at Gettysburg were introduced, and spoke as follows:

ADDRESS ON BEHALF OF THE FIRST INFANTRY.

BY REV. GEORGE B. WIGHT, LIEUTENANT COMPANY I, FIRST REGIMENT.

“YOUR EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR GREEN, GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMISSION AND COMRADES—I have the honor to address you on

behalf of the First New Jersey Infantry, and it seems singularly appropriate that these remarks should be made from a platform erected here, for this identical spot was covered by the First New Jersey as it formed in line of battle on the third day of that ever-memorable struggle twenty-five years ago.

"We have listened with deep gratification to the addresses of their Excellencies Governor Green and Governor Beaver, and we heartily thank them for their kind words, ascribing to us qualities which have ever been the soldier's pride.

"These ceremonies are deeply interesting to us. Twenty-five years ago many of us were here, amid the din and shock of battle. These hill-tops swarmed with armed legions, the valley below was strewn with bodies of the wounded and slain, some of whom were comrades dear to us. And now, after the lapse of these years, we are again here, and permitted to behold you unveil the noble monuments which New Jersey has generously erected to commemorate our part in that terrible battle. We are profoundly moved, and through Your Excellency and you, gentlemen of the Commission, we return our grateful thanks to the State for thus remembering us.

"In the few moments to which my remarks must necessarily be limited, it would be impossible to give the record of the First New Jersey Infantry. And it is not necessary that I should. That record, sirs, is forever a part of the battle itself, and not of this battle only, but of every engagement fought by the Army of the Potomac, from Bull Run, in 1861, to Mechanicsville, Malvern Hill, Crampton's Pass, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Salem Church, Wilderness, Cold Harbor and the battles about Petersburg, until, in the surrender at Appomattox, the war ended. But, sirs, I claim no patriotism, no prowess, no achievement, for the First New Jersey Infantry superior to the other New Jersey regiments, or to the regiments of other States, but I do claim that at all times and under all circumstances we endeavored to do full duty, and to so carry ourselves as good soldiers that New Jersey should have no occasion to be ashamed of us. That we succeeded in our efforts this noble shaft abundantly testifies.

"But permit me to say, Your Excellency, that the efficiency of the First New Jersey Regiment, and, indeed, of the entire First Brigade, was largely owing to the untiring efforts of two of your predecessors in office, men whose patriotism ought never be forgotten, Governor Charles S. Olden and Governor Joel Parker, and those associated with

them in the military affairs of the State. They left nothing undone which would in any way add to the efficiency and comfort of the brigade. It is a fact not generally known, comrades, that in the early days of the war, before the government had perfected its Quartermaster-General's Department, and we greatly needed clothing, our requisitions, failing to be honored in Washington, were sent to Quartermaster-General Perrine, at Trenton, who at once and fully supplied our wants. Then, again, we had excellent commanders, under whom we learned the duties of a soldier. In addition to our first great brigade commander, the intrepid Kearny, we had in command of the regiment the imperturbable Montgomery; the dashing Torbert, whose face you see on yonder tablet, and afterwards in command of the brigade; the earnest Collett, whose last words I took upon the field at Salem Church; and the gallant Henry. Under such leaders, how could we have been inefficient?

"But thoughts other than those of battle press upon me to-day. I see before me many veterans of the First Infantry, some of whom enlisted with me in Company G. Comrades, it is with the greatest satisfaction that I greet you again. More than twenty years have passed since we looked into each other's faces; since we wore the suit of blue and stood shoulder to shoulder upon many a hard-fought battle-field. We went from the camp into the workshop, to the farm, to the counting-room, to the office, or to the study, and in all these years we have been occupied with the thoughts which belong to busy lives, but we have not forgotten each other, and we never shall. The recollections of the past, with the memories of our departed comrades, will go with us to the end of life. But, comrades, in many ways the years are telling upon us, and by-and-by we shall go hence; but after we have gone, these monuments shall tell to coming generations the story of your patriotism, and of your heroic deeds. And we want them to say, further, that now, after nearly a quarter of a century has passed, and we recall the history of the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, there is not a line of that history relating to us which we would wish obliterated, that we regret no act of ours in the great struggle, and that should the occasion repeat itself in our day, and we have strength remaining, to a man will we again take up the gage of battle in defense of a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. And we call upon them to preserve and hand down to their posterity the free institutions we have given them, as our fathers gave them to us.

"And if these monuments will impress another truth upon the coming generations, and we doubt not they will, we shall not have fought in vain, and that is, our country knows no North, no South, no East, no West, but we are one nation, from ocean to ocean and from lake to gulf; that our Constitution forever binds these States together as one intelligent, free and happy people.

" 'The union of lakes, and the union of lands,
The union of States, none can sever;
The union of hearts, the union of hands,
And the flag of our Union forever.' "

ADDRESS ON BEHALF OF THE THIRD REGIMENT.

BY MAJOR WILLIAM E. BRYAN, THIRD REGIMENT, N. J. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

"MR. CHAIRMAN, GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY, COMRADES—I am not here from choice, I am here at a request from my superior officers. I have received many orders and many requests, and I can say to you that as long as I have been connected with the Third New Jersey I don't recollect of disobeying one.

"So much has been said here that I cannot instruct you at all Where will the Third New Jersey come in? What can I say for them? I will say this: She will come in third in hand high, according to Kearny. [Applause.]

"I followed her all through that terrible conflict which she passed through on the Peninsula, at Fredericksburg and at Gettysburg, and she stood by me, every man. I haven't a reproach to make against any of the New Jersey boys; she was there all the time when she was called on, and don't you forget it! [Applause.]

"I will tell you a few incidents to show you the courage of the Third New Jersey—the Bloody Third. 'What regiment is that?' I have often been asked, and I would reply, 'The Third New Jersey.' 'Oh, that is the Bloody Third.' I do not know why they called us that. I do not know that we drew any more blood from the Rebels than any other, but that is what they called us.

"At Fairfax Court House, in that terrible conflict at Gaines' Mill, we hadn't a very nice position. I happened to be with the color company in that terrible fight. We went into the woods and drove the Rebels back; they reinforced their forces and pushed us back, but we went

back in good order. We went at them again and we stayed there, and a great many of them stayed there too long. While I was in command of my company I looked along the line to see that the boys did their duty—God bless them!—and one would come to me and say, ‘Captain Bryan, I am hit.’ ‘Where are you hit?’ ‘I am hit in the leg.’ Another one came along in a few minutes and said, ‘Captain Bryan, I am hit.’ I asked ‘Where are you hit?’ He would reply, ‘In the shoulder; what shall I do?’ I directed them to go to the rear, but they would have stayed right there if I had asked them. You may call that discipline, and who are we of the Third and of the rest of the regiments indebted to for this magnificent discipline?”

A Veteran—“To Kearny!”

Major Bryan—“Of course we are—to Phil. Kearny! I wish he were with us here to-day. We fought there until our ammunition was expended, and we stayed until we got orders to come out of the fight. I stayed by the flag and I came out with the flag—United States flag and the Jersey flag.

“General Taylor came to me and said: ‘Captain Bryan, look at the flag; stand by the flag.’ I said: ‘General Taylor, if our flag is going down I will go down with it.’ Well, we came out; it was raining bullets; we were in a bad condition, but we got out safe, and I tell you I don’t want to be in any worse place than that.

“Yet another instance here at Salem Heights. We went into that fight with 300 muskets. Colonel Brown commanded. In twenty minutes he was shot through the leg, and I was then acting as Major—had not been commissioned yet. The old Third stood there by order of the superior officers. We fought them till dark. They pushed us back to the fence. We rallied and came back like men. Captain Frantz was shot through the arm and sent to the rear. We went at them again, and about dark some regiment came up and reinforced us. As soon as it got dark we were ordered to fall back and go to camp. We got into camp about 9 o’clock, and they thought we were all captured, and a jolly old shout they gave us when we came in. Out of the 300 men who went into the fight we lost 99, one-third of the regiment.

“I might go on for another hour and tell these things, but I don’t want to take up the time. I will say to the Governor and the Commissioners that you have the sincere thanks of our regiment for these magnificent monuments which you have erected to establish the places

where the regiments stood that took part in this fight, and I assure you you have made me one of the happiest of men to-day. God bless you!"

ADDRESS ON BEHALF OF THE FOURTH REGIMENT.

BY CAPTAIN SAMUEL M. GAUL, FOURTH NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

"COMRADES—As representing the Fourth New Jersey I can say nothing except to say that the history of the First Brigade is the history of the Fourth Regiment. We were organized and joined the brigade in August. We were taught our duties by Kearny, passed through all the battles of the First Brigade, re-enlisted in December, 1863, became a veteran regiment and were mustered out July 9th, 1865. You can see our history anywhere, as it is written. The history of the First Brigade is the history of the Fourth Regiment." [Applause.]

ADDRESS ON BEHALF OF THE FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

BY CAPTAIN LEWIS VAN BLARCOM, OF THE FIFTEENTH NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

"COMRADES AND FRIENDS—We are here to-day at the call of memories. We have been drawn to this historic spot to-day by that irresistible force that attracts men to visit and view the ground whereon a great and momentous event occurred, especially when we have been actors. Here a quarter of a century ago the intelligence and courage of the Western Continent armed and equipped with the most destructive means for taking human life in battle then known, met and strove for the mastery. Here a quarter of a century ago the flower of the Confederate army led by its chosen General tried conclusions, by the arbitrament of war, with the Army of the Potomac, led by a General who had never marshaled an army in battle, and suffered a crushing defeat. Though that army was inferior in force to the Confederate, disparity in numbers was reinforced with that consciousness that pervaded the Union men, that the hour of their country's peril was at hand, and they fought with a courage and resistance unparalleled in the annals of warfare.

"The battle of Gettysburg is a landmark in the notable events of modern history. The result of that battle demonstrated to the enlightened world the power of a free people to maintain and preserve

a republican form of government. For it is now conceded that in results that battle was the decisive contest in the series of conflicts known as the War of the Rebellion, that proved that the prowess and patriotism of the loyal citizens of this nation were equal to the task of preserving to us and our children, liberty and law, the Constitution and the Union. Though that momentous conflict is monumented in the minds, not only of the survivors engaged therein, but of the present generation, it is the habit of man to erect some enduring material sign as a present commemoration, and as a beacon to those who come after us, when there shall be no living memories to point out the historic ground.

"And so the State of New Jersey, in Legislature assembled, with the approval of its honored Governor, at the expense of the State, directed the erection of monuments in granite, to do public honor to the regimental organizations of New Jersey soldiers that formed no mean factor in the organized war power that made up the army that fought back and vanquished the supreme effort of rebellion in the famed battle of Gettysburg.

"I know I but reflect the feeling of all the survivors of the Fifteenth Regiment now present and of all those absent when I on this occasion express their great appreciation of the distinction which their State has conferred upon them, not only in the erection of this handsome monument, but in the liberality of the State in furnishing transportation and subsistence to attend these exercises.

"Though the Fifteenth Regiment was not actively engaged in this battle, its courage and efficiency were amply demonstrated on many well-fought fields, both before and after Gettysburg. I instance Fredericksburg, Salem Heights, Spottsylvania, Cedar Creek, Winchester and Cold Harbor. In those battles, in the forefront, fell Lindsley, Hicks, Rabadou, Walker, Vanvov, Justice, Boeman, Shimer, Harris, Decker, Vangelder and a host of true, brave men whose names I have not the time to mention, who with their lives maintained their own honor, the honor of their country and of the Fifteenth Regiment.

"And the survivors to-day of that regiment, present at these exercises and absent, deserve mention. I see many of them before me. No braver and truer men to duty ever shouldered a rifle, brandished a sword or faced a foe.

"How naturally our minds compare the present situation with that

of twenty-five years ago! Then, in the first three days of July, 1863, powerful armies confronted, the crash of musketry and the thunder of cannon were heard. War in most grim-visaged form stalked over these hills and through these valleys. A very carnival of death and destruction held sway.

"To-day is peaceful; no hostile foe is near; we are not waiting for the quick, sharp command to fall in and forward to battle, and it is a matter of high congratulation that our country is at peace, and no wars or rumors of war exist within our borders from dissension within or threatened invasion from without.

"We who are here to-day should be profoundly thankful that a kind Providence spared our lives in the dangers of battle, and has permitted us to meet together on this battle-field. Many of us have not met since we parted on the field of battle, by reason of disability, from wounds, for further active service. Many recognize each other. We all know our noble Chaplain, now here. No regiment was more fortunate in having a Chaplain so true and so good, and so respected and loved. [Applause.]

"Some of us may come here again, but the number will be few. The remorseless artillery of time is thinning our ranks, and soon but a few old men will survive to meet together to represent the regiment in which we take so much pride." [Applause.]

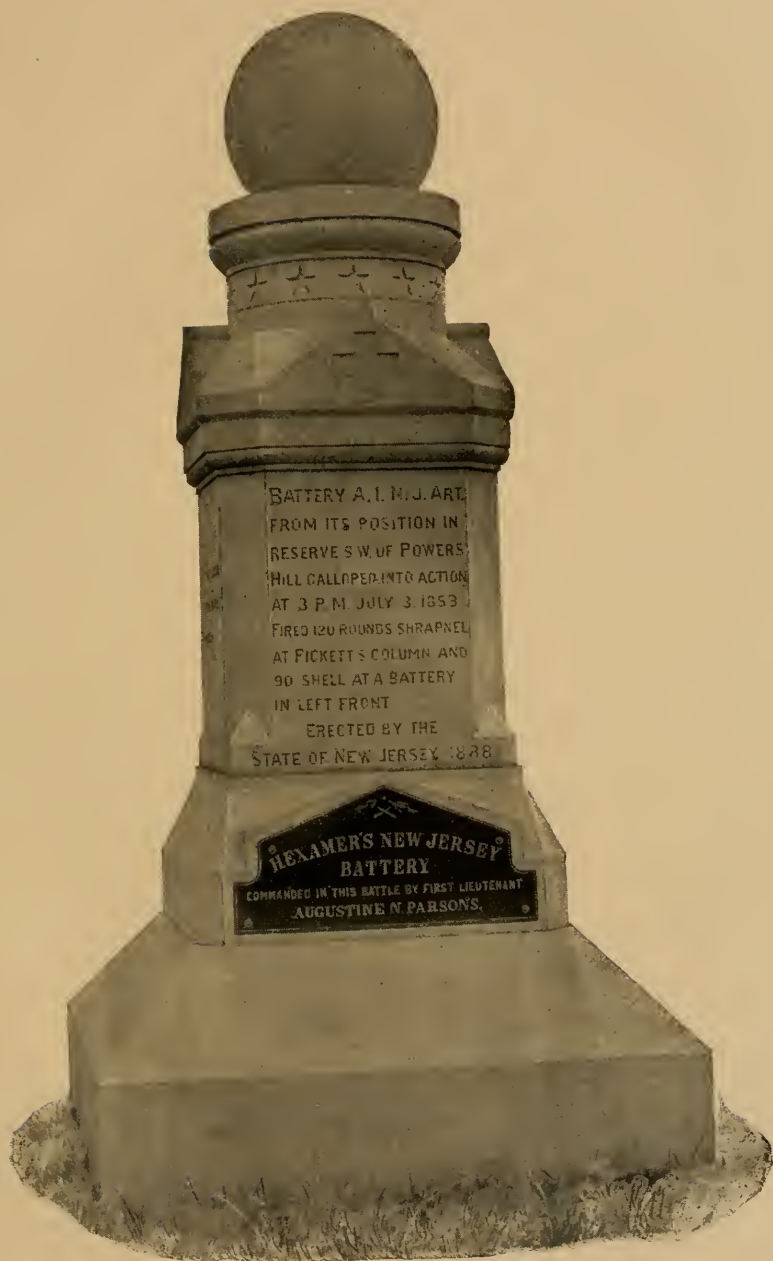
ADDRESS IN BEHALF OF BATTERY A.

Colonel Duffy—"By request of the Commission, the speech dedicating Battery A will be made by General William S. Stryker, Adjutant-General of our State."

Gen. Stryker then said :

"YOUR EXCELLENCY, COL. DUFFY AND COMRADES—After a somewhat close study for years of the details of the history of the Civil War, I am not bold in asserting that no organization of light artillery did more effective service than Captain Hexamer's Battery of New Jersey Volunteers. [Applause.]

"During the summer of 1861 the organization of the old militia known as the Hudson County Artillery volunteered for the war, was mustered into the service of the United States, August 12th, and Captain William Hexamer was commissioned its commanding officer.



MONUMENT TO BATTERY A.

(MAIN LINE OF BATTLE, SOUTH OF COPSE OF TREES.)

"It was enrolled with 156 officers and men, and 521 men were attached to the battery at different times during the period of the war. This organization had as its commandant a soldier who had received his instruction in artillery in the best schools in Germany, and the tactics of light artillery was a familiar drill to him. His men also had, many of them, served in the German army, and, with hearts full of liberty, they were ready with patriotic heroism to consecrate their labors and their lives to the preservation of the unity of the Republic. The battery was first equipped with four ten-pounder Parrot guns and two twelve-pounder howitzers. On reaching the front, it was assigned to Franklin's division of the First Army Corps, and came immediately under the piercing, magnificent eye of General Phil. Kearny. This one-armed hero of the Rebellion implanted his spirit in the heart of every Jerseyman he commanded, and the inspiration which he created remained in their breasts long after they had 'laid him low in the clover.'

"It was just at the noon-day hour when Battery A, at the fight at West Point, May 7th, 1862, was ordered for the first time to prepare for action. The Sharp rifles of the Fifth Alabama Regiment in the division of Major-General Daniel H. Hill first caused this organization to feel the force of the deadly bullets of the Rebellion. But bold Hexamer was ready, and his Parrot guns opened with spherical case and cannister, and sprinkled the sleet of death over the entire Confederate line opposed to them. Then the screeching shell was sent through the branches of the thick wood in their close front, and out of the dense smoke the groans of the dying and the scurrying of the retreating foe could be distinctly heard. A few days later, at the fight at Gaines' Mill, as the battery was coming into position in the open, they were greeted at short range with a terrific fire, which in a moment disabled seventeen horses, but without further delay a vigorous cannonade was made, and in a few minutes the musketry fire ceased. Later, on the same day, the Confederate attack was renewed. The same brilliant artillery fire was made by Battery A, and although the loss was heavy, yet they did their work effectively, and won the hearty applause of all who witnessed their boldness and coolness under severe attack.

It was quite late in the afternoon on September 17th, 1862, when the gallant Hexamer was ordered into battery near the Dunker church, and although the enemy had twenty-pounder rifle guns.

throwing heavy shell and shrapnel at our infantry line, yet when the Jersey artillery opened fire 'with scream of shot and burst of shell,' after just thirty rounds the enemy withdrew from their position, out of range. Not one of you who took part in this affair but can remember the exultant cheers which greeted you after you had silenced two Confederate batteries, as you galloped by the line of the old Sixth Corps. It is the concurrent testimony of many general officers that no battery did more effective service at Antietam than our Jersey battery.

"Again, at Salem Church, the sturdy artillerists opened an answering cannonade upon four batteries of the foe and silenced them, fighting with great gallantry and success. At Banks' Ford they covered the army as they were leaving the bloody field.

"This organization was not fully engaged on this historic field of Gettysburg until July 3d, but on that day this fast-worked artillery rained shrapnel and shell as that great storming army of heroic Southern men charged up to their guns. Then, as the chorus chants in Shakespeare's King Henry the Fifth,

"The nimble gunner
With lynstock now the devilish cannon touches
And down goes all before him."

"So, as with stubborn courage the intrepid foe tried to gain this position and break the line of the old Second Corps, the Angel of Death spread his wings and enveloped in one long line of blood and carnage the magnificent waves of battle.

"At Cold Harbor 510 rounds of shot and shell volleyed and thundered from this grand old battery, and the true-hearted, sturdy and brave Americans of German birth displayed during the ten days which followed that battle of June 1st, in fighting here and there day after day, behind breastworks and in the open field, checking the enemy's batteries, holding our own positions, shelling the camp of the foe, resisting their advance, hastening their retreat—these brave men at their hot guns loosed the fateful charges which scattered destruction among the hostile army of the South.

"Then before Petersburg on June 19th, with the enemy's cannon on their right and on their left, they engaged the foe with all their usual stubborn opposition. Their cannons, 'with bowels full of wrath, spit forth their iron indignation.' Through all the war this battery,

whenever ordered into action, bore a most honorable part. No man dare point to a single instance where any man failed to do his full duty. Membership in this organization during the war period stands for all that is brave, all that is heroic, all that is patriotic, in the conduct of our volunteer soldiery. Those who still live may point with pride to their discharges, they may show their honorable scars received in battle, they may always glory in the fact that they did duty in this gallant company.

"The sweet poet, General Lytle, who, after fighting, the bravest of the brave, fell dead at Chickamauga, had in his pocket when he was carried off the field a short poem (whether he was the author or not is still undetermined), which, being slightly altered, may well apply to these men around me, might with great propriety be cut upon this monument :

"Who faltered or shivered?
 Who shunned battle stroke?
 Whose fire was uncertain?
 Whose battle line broke?
 Go ask it from history,
 Years from to-day,
 And the record shall tell you—
 Not Battery A.'"

[Applause.]

ADDRESS ON BEHALF OF THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel Duffy—"Among the monuments erected on this field by the State of New Jersey there was one erected to the Thirteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. The Commissioners have requested Captain Mathews, inasmuch as there are a great number of the survivors of that regiment present, to make a short address. I have the honor to introduce him."

Captain Ambrose M. Mathews said :

"GOVERNOR GREEN, MR. CHAIRMAN, COMRADES AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF NEW JERSEY—I have but a few remarks to make for the Thirteenth New Jersey Infantry, and will briefly run over the record of the regiment. That is all the speech I shall attempt to make. The Thirteenth New Jersey Infantry joined the Army of the Potomac in August or about the first of September, 1862. It hadn't the advantage which the First Brigade had, of being com-

manded by that peerless soldier, Phil. Kearny, nor did it have the advantage the Second Brigade had, of having a place in the division commanded by General Joseph Hooker, but the brigade to which it belonged won laurels under Banks, and was fresh from the battle of Cedar Mountain. The brigade that we had the good fortune to be placed in was not only a veteran brigade composed of such regiments as the Second Massachusetts, Third Wisconsin, Tenth Maine and Twenty-seventh Indiana, but was one which had no superior in the army that was destined to fight the three great battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In less than three weeks after the Thirteenth Regiment had entered the service occurred the battle of Antietam. In that battle its conduct was so creditable that General George H. Gordon paid it a very high compliment in his official report, and henceforth its standing in the brigade, and in the corps to which it belonged, was assured. At Chancellorsville it met with great losses, and the Twelfth Corps there, with the Third Corps, as you know, bore the brunt of the battle on the evening of the second and on the third day of May, 1863. During the campaign of Gettysburg, on July 1st, 1863, as we approached this town we were sent off to the right, across the hill known as Wolf's hill, were deployed as skirmishers, and met the enemy advancing, and shots were exchanged with them, but they seemed to have received orders about that time to retire, which they did, making to our men derisive motions, and we soon afterwards received an order to take a position near Culp's hill.

"Our monument is placed upon the line which we held at the end of the second and third days of July, a little beyond Culp's hill, in a place known as McAllister's woods.

"The great battle of Gettysburg completed the service of the Thirteenth in the Army of the Potomac, or at least the campaign that succeeded that battle did. There was no fighting that the regiment did after the battle of Gettysburg in the Army of the Potomac. In October we were moved West and joined the army that was the twin-brother of the Army of the Potomac—the Army of the Cumberland—and were henceforth under the command of General George H. Thomas. During all the history of our brigade and regiment in that army, in the battles of Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, and all the battles to Atlanta during the March to the Sea, the capture of Savannah, the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville, the regiment bore well its part, and at the end we were with you of the Army of the

Potomac again, and had the great privilege of marching in review at Washington before the President of the United States and his cabinet.

"Comrades, to-day I had a substitute for the first time, but my substitute has not appeared, and I am here, as it were, unprepared. I have given you this brief record in order that the regiment might not be unrepresented. I thank you for your kindness, for your attention, and will now close." [Applause.]

ADDRESS IN BEHALF OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

BY COL. WM. E. POTTER, OF THE TWELFTH NEW JERSEY INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS.

"By her Governor and principal officers, by her chosen Commissioners, by the battalions of her National Guard, by her surviving veterans, the State of New Jersey is present here to-day to do honor to the memories of her citizen soldiers who fell in this battle, and typically to the memories of all her sons who died in the defense of the Government of the United States in the late great struggle.

"It is well that it is so.

"New Jersey has always been distinguished in war. She bore honorable part in the contest which wrested the Canadas from France. During the Revolution the soil of our State was trampled into bloody mire by the feet of contending armies, and the New Jersey Brigade under the command of the gallant Gen. William Maxwell and Col. Elias Dayton, at Brandywine and Germantown, at Springfield and Monmouth, in the campaign in Northwestern New York, against the savage allies of Britain, and before Yorktown, freely shed its blood, and was distinguished, even in the army of Washington, for inflexible courage.

"With a population in 1860 of but 672,000, New Jersey was more than decimated by the war against the rebellion, for she marshaled under the flag 88,304 men, a surplus of 10,057 men over all the calls made upon her—a larger English-speaking army than the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or the United Kingdom, although the pillars of its empire circled the whole globe, was ever able to set in line of battle upon any one field. For not that great army that Wellington led, that for seven years waged war among the

mountains of Portugal and Spain until it burst through the icy barriers of the Pyrenees, and brought fire and sword upon the fertile plains of Southern France; nor that other army which, during a long summer's day, held at bay the veteran legions of France, and, with the aid of the Prussians, laid the mighty power of Napoleon in the dust; nor that other army that for weary months in the trenches of Sebastopol confronted the assembled forces of Russia, ever numbered 60,000 English-speaking men.

"Upon this very field New Jersey, relative to her population, had a large percentage of troops. We had present at this battle 12 regiments of infantry, 1 regiment of cavalry and 2 batteries.

"The regiment whose line was marked by the low stone wall that you see before you, by the accident of its position, by its firm bearing and the energy of its officers and men, had the fortune to be among the most distinguished in its services, of the New Jersey regiments on this field.

"It was the only regiment from our State in the Second Army Corps, and held the right of the left center of the army. It was the only regiment in the division of which it formed a part, armed with a smooth-bore musket. By a successful charge at a critical moment on the afternoon of the 2d of July, with a loss of two officers and forty men, it captured the Bliss barn and established a formidable force upon the flank of the line of the advance of Heth's division of Hill's corps of the Rebel army. Every brigade to the enemy's right of this point had been thrown forward to the attack of this crest, and after the Bliss barn was thus captured, no portion of Hill's corps, to the enemy's left, advanced. The hesitation of these troops paralyzed the advance of Rhodes' division of Ewell's corps, which had formed line upon the plain in front of the town for the attack of the ridge, so that Early, still further to the left, attacked alone. There can be little doubt now, that if Heth and Rhodes had assaulted with Early, the position would have been carried, and the fate of the Union might have been changed.

"In the mighty assault of July 3d, this regiment, with its brigade, stood as immovably as the stone wall in its front. No troops of the enemy reached its line save as prisoners of war.

"And when, on that fateful day, the heavy column of the enemy, under the withering fire which met it, melted away into a cloud of

broken battalions, leaving the slopes in our front strewn with the soldiers and crimsoned with the blood of the great States of Virginia and North Carolina, the possibility of the existence of the slaveholders' Confederacy as an independent sovereignty among the nations of the earth had ceased to be.

"From the muzzles of those death-dealing muskets there spoke the fiat of Omnipotence, declaring in tones which overleaped the ocean, and penetrated Europe and Asia, until they reached the farthest islands of the Pacific Sea, that henceforth the United States was to be, and forever remain, mighty and free, undivided and inseparable.

"This regiment lost here two officers and twenty enlisted men killed, four officers and eighty enlisted men wounded, nine enlisted men missing. Of the missing, three at least were taken prisoners while on the picket line, and died under the nameless tortures of Andersonville prison.

"Other regiments from our State had their particular occasions of heroic achievement, but in the long list of martial deeds performed in this battle, history will point to the especial glory of the Twelfth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers.

"Its loss here was eighteen per cent. of the entire loss of the New Jersey troops.

"This regiment, as appears by the official report of the Adjutant-General, was present in thirty-two general engagements with the enemy.

"Its total loss by death during its terms of service was 261—a larger percentage of loss than was sustained by any other of our regiments except the Fifteenth.

"What this regiment did is but a type of what all our regiments did.

"These veterans who are present to-day are the survivors of troops whose valor has never been surpassed. These mere squads of men once formed part of those impetuous columns which streamed up the bloody heights of Fredericksburg, spurned the onset of the enemy upon this field, fought their way through the tangled thickets of the Wilderness, won final and enduring victory.

"These voices, now tremulous, many of them, once drowned the roar of artillery with their cheers; these arms, now enfeebled, once wielded the saber and musket; these eyes, now dimmed, once glanced

keenly along the deadly rifle; the army which they represent once stood a wall of living valor between the enemy and our peaceful Northern homes.

"Our names, our services, our sacrifices, our achievements, will soon be but memories. We say unto you, preserve them. We ask not rewards, but gratitude and remembrance.

"The last survivors of the Grand Army of the Union must soon pass away. These monuments, though of granite, may crumble and be overthrown, but the government which we saved, the cause for which we fought and for which our comrades died, these will endure.

"Our best monument will be that a mighty nation, through all coming time, shall hold our patriotism and our cause beyond comparison—sacred.

"Our services and deeds stand for patriotism, loyalty, devotion to the highest interests of the whole country, as well as for courage and resolution.

"But let us cherish firm and clear ideas of the late war.

"There is a great gulf fixed—as wide as the over-arching sky, as deep as the fathomless sea—between treason to the Government of the United States and unswerving devotion to the Government of the United States. Into it were flung with lavish hand not only a vast treasure, but the priceless lives of 400,000 of the best and bravest of the young men of the loyal States.

"Neither time, nor space, nor changed conditions, nor false sentiment can shroud these facts from view.

"There is—there can be—no just comparison between this great government of civil liberty guarded by law and the military despotism born amid the throes of war, overthrown by the shock of arms, without history save four years of bloody strife, impelled by the twin furies of slavery and treason.

"These monuments which stand mute but eloquent sentinels along this historic crest are dedicated to the memories of those whose patriotism led them to die for constitutional liberty.

"Whatever else this occasion teaches, let this be the lesson of the hour to ourselves and to the generations yet to be.

"From every grave of a New Jersey soldier that undulates the mould of yonder cemetery, from the nameless resting-places of their comrades whose precious and sacred dust lies mingled with the soil of

every State from the Potomac southward, from the living as well as the dead, there comes up to-day the spirit of that pathetic invocation graven upon the monument reared to those who fell at Thermopylæ, in the gray dawn of history—

“Traveler, to the stranger tell
How we here for Sparta fighting, fell,
Obedient to her laws.’”

ADDRESS ON BEHALF OF THE SECOND REGIMENT.

BY COL. SAMUEL L. BUCK, OF THE SECOND NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

“COMRADES OF THE SECOND NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS—Standing as we do on ground made sacred by the blood of our brothers, and memorable as the spot where the tide of rebellion was rolled back from free soil, it is fitting and proper that we should, by monuments, tell to future generations that *this* was the spot where *their* fathers struck the shackles from four millions of slaves, and wiped from the glorious stars and stripes the only spot that marred its beauty; that twenty-five years after, the survivors, by invitation of a grateful State, placed this monument to mark the spot where the sacrifice was made for liberty and union.

“We charge them to guard with jealous care the priceless boon of liberty, until ‘governments by the people and for the people’ be the birthright of all nations.

“As our eyes rest on the battle-field, we fancy we hear once more the hiss of the cruel Minie, the cannon’s roar, bursting shells, exploding caissons, groans of the dying and shouts of the living. Thanks be to God, it is only fancy, for to-day we stand a nation, with no North, no South, our glorious banner protecting the weakest and least of its citizens. Shame and everlasting disgrace be upon the American who will not cry, ‘The Union of the States, one and inseparable, now and forever!’

“Fellow-soldiers of the old Second Regiment, as you have the honor of participating in the unveiling of this memorial of your heroism in the most momentous struggle of modern days, the beneficent results of which to our country and humanity it is impossible to estimate, let this then be the time when we shall consecrate the few remaining years allotted to us to cementing that ‘peace’ the peerless

Grant sighed for, and with the martyred Lincoln exclaim, 'With charity for all, with malice towards none,' we leave this monument to tell its story, after we have answered to the last roll-call, in that land where there shall be no more war."

Colonel Duffy then stated that this closed the dedicatory exercises, but calls were made for Brigadier-General John Watts Kearny, who spoke as follows :

ADDRESS BY GENERAL JOHN WATTS KEARNY.

"VETERANS—It is a hopeless task to expect me to thank you in fitting terms for this reception. It is indeed a proud moment of my life to be thus greeted upon the battle-field of Gettysburg by the men who made this field historic. I know that it is not my presence here that has caused this reception. There is a magic power in names, and the name I bear recalls to you affectionate and personal memories, which will never die as long as there is a soldier living who saw, who knew or who fought under the gallant soldier who bore it. [Applause.]

"General Phil. Kearny, from the moment that he took command of his beloved First New Jersey Brigade to the hour of his death, never drew a breath of life that was not pregnant with devotion to the Union, and with love and affection for the brave men whom he led to save it. His spirit hovers around us now, and blesses the Providence that permitted his name to be associated forever with the gallant State of New Jersey and the First New Jersey Brigade.

"I did not expect to address you on this occasion. I came here to be a silent witness of your meeting, to see veterans greet veterans, and comrades renewing in times of peace and prosperity the bonds of friendship that were formed in times of peril and toil. I am glad to be here. You have a peculiar interest in this field which your valor defended, and in these monuments. Yes, I, in common with all my fellow-citizens of this happy land, have also a deep and abiding interest in the principles for which you fought, and which these monuments commemorate. We do not, we cannot, share your glory, but we do partake of the reward of your patriotic sacrifices. [Applause.]

"We are here to dedicate the monuments erected by the authority of the State of New Jersey to mark the positions held and successfully defended by the New Jersey regiments during the battle of Gettysburg. It is our wish that every one who visits this field may know



MEDALLION ON WEST FACE OF BRIGADE MONUMENT.

the important part that the sons of New Jersey took in the preservation of the Union, and in the performance of this duty of State pride and gratitude all the merit that we claim is that we have shown ourselves sufficiently elevated in thought and principle to comprehend, in all its magnitude, and feel, in all its importance, the value of your achievements.

"O, most fortunate veterans! You have outlived the perils which surrounded your country. You have been permitted by a beneficent Providence to see this day, and to know that your work has been nobly and successfully accomplished.

"You have lived to see the men who fought against you return to their allegiance, not under the constraint of military government and penal legislation, but through a wise and salutary view of their own interests and inclinations. When I contemplate these things I am filled with amazement, and, forgetting all other thoughts and sentiments, in the name of my country, in the name of the Union and the Constitution, I thank you for all that you have done." [Applause.]

Calls were then made for General Grubb, and he spoke as follows:

ADDRESS BY GENERAL E. BURD GRUBB.

"COMRADES—I do not think you want to hear much from me; I do not think there is anything for me to say, except that there is one thing that has been forgotten, and that is to present our thanks to the Governor of Pennsylvania and the Governor of New Jersey. I think it is well to present our thanks to the Governor of Pennsylvania, who stands here on one leg, welcoming soldiers to Pennsylvania, and we thank him most heartily for the splendid manner in which he welcomed us. Allow me to express your thanks to the Governor of our little State for the liberal manner and the generous and excellent manner in which he has brought us here and entertained us here to-day

"I think that is all you want me to say just now. You see in what respect and honor you are held; you see how these people come here and study, and will always study, what these monuments say, as being the greatest thing that we ever did in this country. What lesson should that teach you? Keep your honor bright; a soldier's

honor is his trust, and that in fraternity, charity and loyalty, the words that are on those monuments will endure when the tears of time have washed the letters out of these stones." [Applause.]

Upon the conclusion of General Grubb's address, the company dispersed.

DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENT TO THE FIRST NEW JERSEY CAVALRY REGIMENT.

The great distance of the cavalry monument from the other monuments made it impossible to visit it on the thirtieth of June, when the others were dedicated. It was therefore arranged that special exercises be held on Sunday morning, July 1st, 1888. The Governor and his staff, the Commissioners, the delegation from the Legislature, and others, took carriages and proceeded to the monument on the Rummel farm, three and a half miles east of Gettysburg. A number of the survivors of the regiment were also present.

Colonel Duffy—"We are very much disappointed because, through some mistake, a majority of the survivors of the regiment, now on the field, are not here. We have decided, however, to go on with the exercises. I have the honor to introduce Chaplain Haines."

Chaplain Haines then read the CXLIV. Psalm, after which he offered prayer.

INVOCATION BY CHAPLAIN HAINES.

"Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, we invoke Thy blessing upon the exercises of this day. We come here to discharge a duty to the memory of our fallen comrades, who gave their lives a sacrifice to preserve the union of our country. We bow ourselves before Thy majesty, Thou who reignest in heaven above, and over the earth beneath, and we rejoice that the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth. Give us sentiments suitable to the occasion; may we see at what great sacrifices our country was saved and the Union preserved, and may we value these blessings of union and country more than ever before, since they are gained and secured for us by such toil and sacrifices.

"We thank Thee for the noble record of this regiment, who bravely bore its part in near an hundred battles, and honored by its heroism the State which sent it to the field and the cause for which it was

enlisted. Let the fame of these dead heroes be more enduring than the stones which bear their names. May their example inspire others to courage; and may our country never want brave youth, ready to go forth as they, in obedience to her call in any time of peril.

"We recognize, our Father in Heaven, Thy goodness toward the American people in permitting them to remain one nation, with one emblem of our Union waving over all. Direct us throughout this day, and animate us with such thoughts and feelings as are pleasing in Thy sight. Bless our whole land. Pour out Thine Holy Spirit, and make us to be that happy people whose God is the Lord.

"To Thy name would we give praise for evermore. May grace, mercy and peace be with us all. Amen."

ADDRESS ON BEHALF OF THE FIRST CAVALRY REGIMENT.

BY MAJOR HENRY W. SAWYER, OF THE FIRST NEW JERSEY CAVALRY VOLUNTEERS.

"YOUR EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY, AND SENATORS, COMMISSIONERS AND COMRADES—We meet to-day to do honor to the memory of our departed comrades of the First New Jersey Cavalry, and to dedicate to their memory this monument erected by a grateful State in honor of her patriotic sons, who gave all that soldiers can give upon the field of battle—their lives. The history of this regiment is well known. Its discipline, its valor and endurance have been displayed on many well-fought and hard-contested fields, numbering some ninety different engagements. The memory of Haines, Broderick, Shelmire, Lucas, Hart, Janeway and others is still green in our affections. But the time allotted forbids me to dwell upon the past or describe the services of this regiment; I will leave that task for others. Let us to-day recall that nothing can arouse vindictiveness on one side, or passion on the other. This day recalls the most magnificent triumph of forgiveness the world ever saw. Here, in those graves where we laid our comrades, we buried our passions and sectional hate. And here, too, we buried the shackles of the slave, and the flowers that now bloom where once our mighty armies trod, and the monuments that dot the hillsides and these plains, mark where our nation's heroes sleep.

"They attest to the courage of the American soldier. And again upon this field will meet the Blue and the Gray; not in the deadly conflict of twenty-five years ago, not with that demon power and pas-

sion that can anger in the human soul, not with that atrocity which fiend-like ingenuity can invent to destroy each other. Let us look in friendship, charity and loyalty over the faults of each other; let us throw the mantle of forgetfulness; let us teach ourselves; let us instill into our children, while yet they learn to lisp the name of father and mother, love for our whole united country. No North or South, East or West, but love to our whole united land, devotion to our flag, and reverence to our free republican institutions. Let us forget, for it is human; let us forgive—it is divine. But remember that, under the laws of God and man, treason is a crime. Let it not be a stepping-stone to honor, power or preferment to have been in the assaulting column on our nation's life; and while we forgive all, remember there are those who have no need of our nation's forgiveness, but are entitled to her consideration. In the language of the great, immortal Lincoln let us close: 'With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who has borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan.'"

Colonel Duffy—"I have the honor to introduce to you the Governor of our State."

Governor Green said:

"COLONEL DUFFY, GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMISSION, SURVIVORS OF THE FIRST CAVALRY REGIMENT—If the distinguished place in history which the regiment to the memory of which this beautiful monument has been erected, rested alone, as it does not rest, upon two events—the one, where at Brandy Station they made those charges upon the headquarters of Stuart, taking the position and putting to rout his favorite regiment, and in that demonstrating what discipline and organization and bravery and dash would do in the line of attack; and that other event upon this spot, where they held, until their ammunition was well-nigh exhausted, this position against attack after attack from the Rebel forces—where they refused to be called in from the line, borrowing ammunition again from the regiment that was sent to relieve them, and in that demonstrating what bravery and fortitude and patriotism could accomplish; if, I say, the place in history of this regiment rested alone upon those two events, it would

give it a high place—a commanding position among those organizations whose gallant services will forever perpetuate the government ‘of the people, by the people, and for the people.’” [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF CAPTAIN S. C. WAGNER,

OF THE THIRD PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY, ASSIGNED TO DUTY ON
BRIG.-GEN. M'INTOSH'S STAFF.

“GOVERNOR AND SURVIVORS OF THE FIRST REGIMENT, NEW JERSEY CAVALRY—Twenty-five years ago on Tuesday next, about two o'clock in the afternoon, Gen. McIntosh, commanding the First Brigade of Gen. Gregg's division of cavalry, gave me the order at the edge of yonder woods to dismount the New Jersey cavalry and place them on the skirmish line. I immediately rode over to the First New Jersey Cavalry and inquired for Maj. Beaumont, who at that time, I was informed, was sick. I then hunted for Maj. Janeway, and gave the order to him. The First New Jersey Cavalry was dismounted at the edge of yonder woods, near the cavalry monument. Just before we advanced I turned to Gen. McIntosh, then commanding the brigade, and said, ‘General, how far shall I advance this regiment?’ He said, ‘Until you develop the enemy, sir.’

“We immediately dismounted the First New Jersey. The regiment extended from yonder worm fence to the left of the cavalry monument, about three or four hundred yards. We advanced across the fields until we reached the brow of the hill opposite this ravine, when we discovered the Rebel cavalry dismounted and posted in line of battle. There the First New Jersey received one of the most murderous fires that I believe I was ever under during over three years' service in the army. I recollect about two years ago there was a reunion between the Rebel and Union cavalry on this field, and both the Confederate and Union officers agreed as to the respective positions of the Confederate and Union cavalry engaged in the fight. The Second South Carolina Confederate Cavalry lay in this little copse, dismounted and prepared to resist our advance. The First New Jersey received no opposition until they reached the brow of that hill. At that time, as I before stated, I think we received one of the worst fires we were ever under. For a time the First New Jersey were staggered and fell back to the worm fence, but the regiment was always equal to any emergency, and quickly re-formed its

line. If I am not mistaken, when we received the first fire Capt. Boyd requested me to go back for reinforcements. I immediately crawled along the fence over there, back to where my Orderly held my horse, mounted and rode back to Gen. McIntosh and said to him, 'General, we have found the Rebels and there are plenty of them.' He directed me to dismount two squadrons of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry and reinforce the First New Jersey. By the time they advanced to the brow of yonder hill the First New Jersey had reformed and recovered their position; the two squadrons of the Third Pennsylvania were thrown to the left of the First New Jersey, connecting with the Sixth Michigan on their right, thus completing our line. The position I have indicated the First New Jersey held during the entire afternoon of July 3d, and the Second South Carolina, reinforced by a regiment of dismounted rifles, failed to dislodge them. About sundown our entire line was advanced to and held the Rummel buildings. The advanced line of the Rebels in the ravine, which was held by the Second South Carolina Cavalry and a regiment of dismounted riflemen, all day, was compelled to fall back in the evening, along with Gen. Stuart's entire cavalry force, to their original position in the woods, at the top of the hill, beyond the Rummel farm buildings.

"I will say to you, gentlemen from the State of New Jersey, that I consider the First New Jersey Cavalry one of the bravest regiments that ever drew a saber. I never knew the regiment to flinch under the most trying circumstances." [Applause.]

ADDRESS BY CAPTAIN WYNKOOP.

Captain William Wynkoop, of Company C, now residing at Newtown, Pa., being called on, spoke extemporaneously, as follows:

"COLONEL DUFFY AND COMRADES—This is one of the proudest days of my life; another one was just twenty-five years ago, when as First Lieutenant of the First New Jersey Cavalry, I fought here during the entire day. On the thirtieth of June and on the first, second and third of July, I was with the regiment fighting over this part of the country, and the fact that to-day is my fifty-third birthday adds additional interest for me. This morning before seven o'clock, I walked over Little and Big Round Top, getting thereby a good appetite for breakfast. I am sorry that I arrived here too late to hear Colonel Sawyer's address. I want to say that while I am a

Pennsylvanian, always a Pennsylvanian, and a Pennsylvanian to-day, that I started from Pennsylvania with Company A, fully officered, many of them owning and riding their own horses, went over and joined the First New Jersey Cavalry, for the reason that we were afraid that we would not get in unless we took the first opportunity offered.

"Company A never had a regret that they went to war under the State of New Jersey; they have used us nobly from the first to the last, and have used our families well in every way. I am glad to be here to-day. Those stirring words from the Governor of the State and others, I have listened to with much interest. They seem something like flattery, but I think, gentlemen, we have a good record. I know that there were individual exhibitions of courage that day which have never been told, and never will be told, but they are written on the hearts of all who were present, especially those who held a commission, and I always felt proud that I held a commission in the First New Jersey Cavalry." [Applause.]

RESOLUTIONS OF THE VETERANS.

Before breaking camp the invited guests of the State held a meeting at their camp in the Wheat-field and adopted the following resolutions and presented them to the Commission:

HEADQUARTERS

CAMP OF NEW JERSEY VETERANS.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 2d, 1888.

At a meeting held in the Camp of New Jersey Veterans, at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2d, 1888, to consider the propriety of making some expression for the munificent treatment which they had received at the hands of the State, a committee was appointed to take such action as they deemed fitting, and at a subsequent meeting the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of New Jersey, appreciating the valuable services of her soldiers, did make appropriation for the purchase and erection of monuments in commemoration of those who fell upon the field of honor; and, whereas, upon the unveiling and dedication of said monuments, at Gettysburg, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle, the survivors of the

New Jersey organizations participating therein unanimously agree that the tribute bestowed by the Legislature of our State calls for some expression of gratitude on our part ; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we tender to His Excellency Governor R. S. Green, General Wm. S. Stryker, Adjutant-General ; General Lewis Perrine, Quartermaster-General ; the Legislature, and the New Jersey Battle-field Commission, our unanimous thanks for the appreciation by the State of our services, which has been so freely manifested toward us in providing transportation and entertainment on the occasion of the dedication of the monuments erected to commemorate the services of her sons who fell upon this and upon other historic fields.

Resolved, That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to Colonel Edward A. Campbell, commanding First Regiment, National Guard, and to his command, for the kindness and courtesy shown us upon this occasion.

Resolved, That Colonel John Schoonover, commanding Camp of New Jersey Veterans, be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to His Excellency Governor Robt. S. Green, Hon. W. H. Corbin, Secretary of the Battle-field Commission, and to Colonel Edward L. Campbell, commanding First Regiment, National Guard.

JOHN P. HART,	First Cavalry,
THOS. C. CUNNINGHAM,	First Infantry,
WM. H. McDONALD,	Second Infantry,
ADON W. CATTELL,	Third Infantry,
SAMUEL M. GAUL,	Fourth Infantry,
JOHN K. SIMON,	Fifth Infantry,
WM. H. HEMPSING,	Sixth Infantry,
GEORGE H. MILLER,	Seventh Infantry,
JOSEPH BROWE,	Eighth Infantry,
EDWARD S. E. NEWBERRY,	Eleventh Infantry,
GEORGE A. COBB,	Twelfth Infantry,
WM. B. LITTELL,	Thirteenth Infantry,
E. B. JUDD,	Fifteenth Infantry,

Committee.

JOHN SCHOONOVER,
Chairman.

BISHOP W. MAINS,
Secretary.



MONUMENT TO FIRST CAVALRY.

(RUMMEL'S FARM.)

FURTHER LEGISLATIVE ACTION,

1889.

The reponse to the State's invitation to attend the dedicatory exercises was so much larger than had been anticipated that the appropriation of \$10,000 proved to be insufficient. The Legislature, accordingly, on March 13th, 1889 (Pamph. Laws, p. 52), appropriated the further sum of \$9,759.95 to defray the expenses of the dedication. They also provided for the appointment of three Commissioners, to hold office for three years, "to see that the monuments erected to the memory of New Jersey soldiers at Gettysburg, and the grounds around each, are properly improved and cared for," and \$1,000 annually was appropriated for this purpose. Under this act the Governor appointed William H. Corbin, of Elizabeth; Colonel E. L. Stratton, of Mullica Hill, and Dr. George T. Ribble, of Milford.

In the same year (Pamph. Laws of 1889, pp. 268, 278), the Legislature provided for the placing in every school library and in the departments of the State government, copies of the work entitled "New Jersey Troops in the Gettysburg Campaign," by the late Samuel Toombs, of the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.

The Governor was also authorized to place upon the monument to Battery A a bronze tablet with a proper inscription to identify the same as "Hexamer's Battery of New Jersey" (Pamph. Laws, p. 52). This has been done under direction of the Governor.

Some improvements and embellishments have been made by the Commissioners under the act of 1889, and the monuments and grounds have been kept in order. At the present time they show no signs of any deterioration.



APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

DEED AND UNDERTAKING CONCERNING SITES FOR MONUMENTS.

To all to whom these presents shall come "The Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association" send greeting :

WHEREAS, By act of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, approved April thirtieth, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-four, The Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association was made a body corporate and politic, capable in law to do all such things as are incident to a corporation ; the object of which Association was declared to be " to hold and preserve the battle-grounds of Gettysburg, on which were fought the actions of the first, second and third days of July, anno domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, with the natural and artificial defenses, as they were at the time of said battle, and by such perpetuation, and by such memorial structures as a generous and patriotic people may aid to erect, to commemorate the heroic deeds, the struggles and the triumphs of their brave defenders ;" and in furtherance of said object the Association has been by said act, and the several amendments thereto, granted ample power to acquire by gift, purchase or devise, or by the use of the State's power of condemnation in the exercise of its right of eminent domain, all such lands as may be necessary or convenient to promote and accomplish the object of its incorporation ; *and whereas*, by the aforesaid act, the said Association has power " to inclose and perpetuate said grounds and defenses, to keep them in repair and a state of preservation, to construct and maintain ways and roads, to improve and ornament the grounds, and to erect and promote the erection by voluntary contributions of structures and works of art and taste thereon, adapted to designate the spots of special interest, to commemorate the great deeds of valor, endurance and noble self-sacrifice, and to perpetuate the memory of the heroes of the signal events which render these battle-grounds illustrious ;" *and whereas*, the State of Pennsylvania, by its

said act, has declared that "the property of the said Association shall not be subject to attachment or execution, and the lands acquired for the purposes of said Association, with its personal property and the improvements and appurtenances, shall be forever exempt from taxation, and also from the payment of an enrollment tax;" *and whereas*, the State of New Jersey, by an act approved April twentieth, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and a supplement thereto approved April twenty-seventh, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-six, has made provision for the erection of monuments upon said battle-grounds to mark the positions of the New Jersey regiments, batteries and brigades there engaged, and has appropriated to the said Association, "for the purchase and preservation of the battle-grounds, with the natural and artificial defenses of the same and the perpetuation thereof, three thousand dollars," to be paid upon the approval of the Commissioners hereinafter mentioned; *and whereas*, in pursuance of said last-mentioned enactment, His Excellency Leon Abbett, Governor of the State of New Jersey, did appoint James N. Duffy, Gottfried Krueger and William H. Corbin, citizens of that State, to be Commissioners to carry out the provisions of said enactment; and they have located the lines and positions hereinafter described, which were occupied by the respective New Jersey regiments and batteries, and are desirous that the necessary lands be obtained for the erection of monuments thereon, and that proper assurances be given by said Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association that said lands shall be secured, held and preserved:

Now know ye, that The Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, in consideration of the premises and of the said sum of three thousand dollars, lawful money of the United States, to them paid by the State of New Jersey upon the approval of said Commissioners, at or before the ensealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, covenanted and agreed, and by these presents do grant, covenant and agree, to and with the State of New Jersey, that the State of New Jersey may erect monuments, marks and shafts upon the lines and positions hereinafter specified, in commemoration of the services of the commands hereinafter stated, to wit:

First New Jersey Cavalry.—At a point in line fence between Rummel and Hemler (now Schaeffer) farms, about 1,000 yards west of the Cavalry shaft; position indicated by a stake numbered "60."

Thirteenth New Jersey Infantry.—At a stake marked “61,” standing in the woods south of Spangler’s spring in the angle of a line of old breastworks facing Rock creek.

Twelfth New Jersey Infantry.—At or near a stake marked “63,” standing on the site of the Bliss barn, and near the monument of the Fourteenth Connecticut Infantry.

First, Second, Third and Fifteenth New Jersey Infantry (all of “Kearny’s First New Jersey Brigade”).—At or between the points indicated by the stakes marked “43,” “46,” “47,” being points to southeast of a stone wall inclosing two sides of a field, about 100 yards southeast of the house of George Weikert, due north of Little Round Top. If but one monument is erected for the entire brigade, the positions of the several regiments are to be marked by suitable stones.

Fourth New Jersey Infantry.—Of same brigade last mentioned. To have a monument or mark in Spangler’s field, about 150 yards southeast of Powers’ hill, at stake marked “41.”

Eleventh New Jersey Infantry.—At a stake marked “64,” on east side of Emmittsburg road, near Smith (formerly Essex) house.

Fifth New Jersey Infantry.—At a stake marked, on east side of Emmittsburg road, between Smith and Sherfy houses.

Sixth New Jersey Infantry.—At or near a stake marked “58,” about 100 yards northeast of Devil’s Den.

Seventh New Jersey Infantry.—At or near a stake marked “67,” about 200 yards north of the monument of the Ninth Massachusetts Battery, which is on the road running from Peach Orchard to Round Top. This position is to be marked if the Association find it feasible to acquire the land; otherwise, a position on the last-mentioned road, at the point where it was reached or most nearly reached by the left of the regimental line, is to be marked.

Eighth New Jersey Infantry.—At or near a stake marked “57,” at extreme southerly corner of the Wheat-field.

Battery A, First New Jersey Artillery.—At a stake marked, in rear of position of Webb’s brigade in third day’s battle—to left of

Fitzhugh's battery. This position is a short distance to northeast of the famous Clump of Trees, towards which Pickett charged.

Battery B, First New Jersey Artillery.—At or near a stake marked "68," about 50 yards north of the road from Peach Orchard to Round Top, and about 200 yards east of Emmittsburg road.

And the said Association doth covenant and agree that they now hold, by a title in fee-simple, the lands so required for some of the said commands, and that it will with all practicable speed, and within the present year, secure a similar title to all such required lands not now held by it; and that it will provide ground for the monuments to be erected by the State of New Jersey, either by opening avenues along the lines of battle in which the monuments are to stand, or by the purchase in fee-simple of a plot of ground for each monument, which plot shall contain not less than four hundred square feet, with a perpetual right of way to the public from some neighboring highway to such plot.

And The Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association doth further covenant with the State of New Jersey that upon the completion of said monuments, marks and shafts it will take the same into its charge and care, to the end that the same may be protected, preserved and maintained perpetually, and will keep the same and the grounds whereon they stand in its ownership and possession forever, and will forever preserve and maintain the same as memorials to the troops in whose honor the same are erected, according to the true intent and meaning of the said enactments of the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

In testimony whereof, The Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association hath caused its common seal to be hereto affixed, and these presents to be signed by its President and Secretary the twenty-second day of September, anno domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

D. A. BUEHLER,
Vice President.

[L. S.]

Attest:

JNO. M. KRAUTH,
Secretary.

APPENDIX B.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS AND MEMORANDA OF INTEREST FROM OFFICERS AND MEN ENGAGED IN BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

The Commission in the course of their duties received a large number of letters from survivors of the battle. A few of them relate incidents which are interesting, and which may have some historical value. It has therefore been thought proper to append extracts from such letters to the Commissioners' report.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

Lieutenant Benjamin D. Cooley, of Company K (afterwards Captain of Company I), writes as follows January 18th, 1888 :

* * * "Our brigade, the Second New Jersey Volunteers, arrived at Gettysburg about ten o'clock A. M. on the morning of the second of July, after a forced march of some twelve miles, from Emmittsburg, Md., and after we had passed the Peach Orchard, which I remember well, I heard our pickets firing on our left. Soon after, the Southern army crossed the Emmittsburg road, and we just got in in time to save a clash together. Then we filed to the right and halted in a grove near Mr. Trostle's house, and about three o'clock we had orders to fall in, and we moved out of the grove about 100 yards to a corn-field and halted, regimental front, with the Sixth Regiment in front ; then Gen. Sickles and staff halted in front of us, and Gen. Meade and staff halted with Sickles ; then our batteries were engaged with the Rebs at the Peach Orchard in front of us. Then a battery on our left opened on the two staffs and our brigade, and we got orders to lie down, when a battery came in our front and drew their fire from our brigade, and then we were moved off to the left, to the cover of a woods. Then the Sixth and Seventh New Jersey and the One Hundred and Fifteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, under

Col. Burling in command, were engaged near Rose barn, and the Sixth and Eighth Regiments, in command of Lieut.-Col. Gilkyson, were ordered to support the left flank. The Sixth Regiment was in front, and by the left flank we marched through the Wheat-field. The wheat was up to our chins, and we could just see over the top of it, when we came near a battery in corn, to right flank and to the woods, and engaged the Rebs in the woods, and the battery was firing just over our heads. When the Rebels' fire slackened we were ordered over the fence, and at left oblique through the point of woods to an open space, and over another fence, down in the hollow where those large boulders are. Then we engaged the Rebs again, diagonally across Plum run (the Eighth Regiment was not with us then). The regiment was engaged there some time, and our batteries were hotly engaged on Little Round Top and in our rear all the time. We remained there until our line of battle gave way on our right flank, and the Rebs gave us a flank fire. With one in front and flank it was hot for us, with no troops on our left, except those on Round Top, and the Rebs on our right. The Lieutenant-Colonel gave the order to fall back, which we had to do in a hurry or be taken prisoners; and when we got back to the point of woods the Fifth Corps was marching by the right flank, coming by way of Little Round Top. They came to a left-face and engaged the Rebs at once, and the conflict was terrible there that day." * * *

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

W. R. Hillyer, Captain of Company K, wrote the following letter, dated November 2d, 1887 :

* * * "General Graham is exactly right in reference to the position of the regiment when it halted from the charge across the field and engaged the enemy, and where Colonel Francine was wounded. There stands in Trostle's lane, on the fence line, a solitary tree, just about where the proposed avenue crosses it. When the artillery broke through our regiment in going into this lane, on their way to the rear, they forced the four right companies to the other side of the line, and the blockade of the artillery, which was only temporary, prevented them from rejoining us until after we fell back from the charge. This left my company the right of the line,



MONUMENT TO SEVENTH INFANTRY.

(TROSTLE'S FIELD, NEAR PEACH ORCHARD.)

as well as being the color company. At the moment Colonel Francine gave us the order to forward, we were standing in line exactly parallel to the lane, the right (my company) exactly under the single tree above mentioned, and when we charged it was upon a line perpendicular to the lane. We advanced about half way across the field towards the Rebel lines, then lying in the road to Little Round Top.

"At this point (the farthest reached by the Seventh) we were upon a line with the Second New Hampshire, of our brigade, where they made their last stand in falling back from the Peach Orchard. This will establish our position at nearly the exact point as it is possible to come at it. * * * General Graham is in accord with my careful observations. I had a perfectly distinct recollection of the tree before we charged, and in falling back, before I was wounded, I was hastening to the same tree as a rallying point for the broken remnants of our little band. * * * The tree is there to this day. * * * If there is any one of my experiences during the war more firmly fixed in my recollection than another, it is this last movement of the Seventh at Gettysburg, just immediately before and after I was wounded. I have lived over and over again every incident of our position and action that day a dozen times every year for the last twenty-five years." * * *

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

General Robert McAllister furnished the following statement, the first part being written in 1888, the latter part being quoted from his official report of the action :

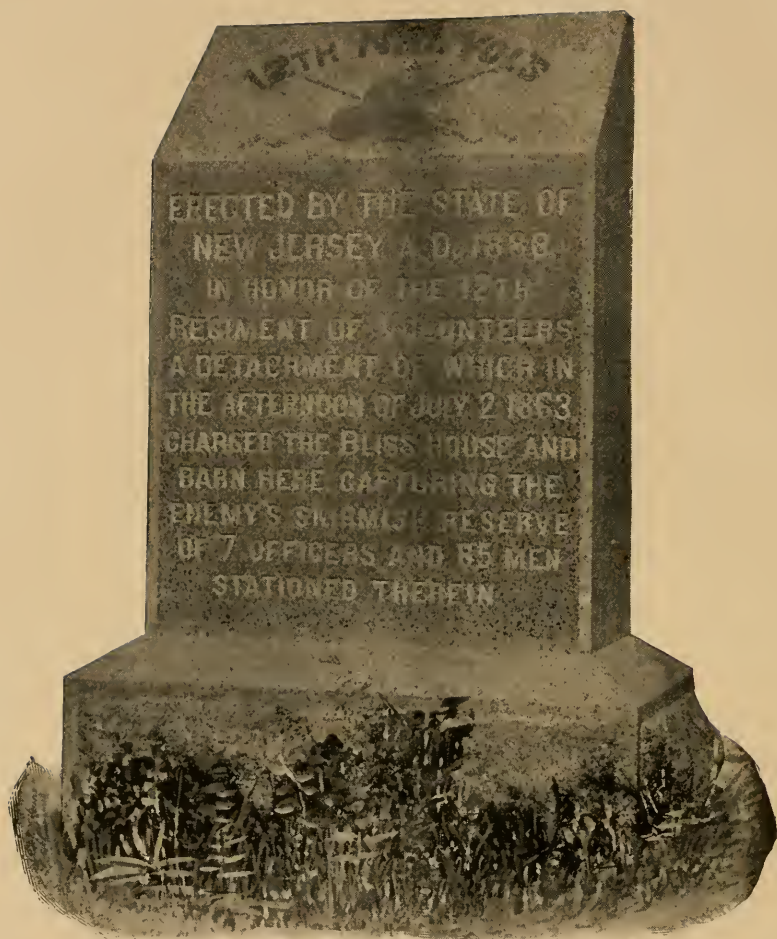
"On our march northward we halted at Emmittsburg about noon on July 1st, and were taking a cup of coffee when a courier arrived in hot haste with the thrilling news that 'a battle was in progress at Gettysburg, Gen. Reynolds killed, and orders for us to move at once.' Hastily we took up our line of march for the field of battle, Gen. Humphreys at the head of our division. Night closed about us, but on we marched. In the darkness, our division, whether by accident or duplicity of the guide, I cannot say, took the wrong road, and we had to retrace our steps, which caused some delay. We then moved rapidly forward to what became a battle-field the next day,

arriving there about midnight on the morning of July 2d. Our men lay down on the field and rested till daylight. Had scarcely any rations. The morning was spent by our whole army in forming lines of battle, and had we thrown up temporary breastworks, as was the practice of our army in the later days of the war, we would have saved one-half of our men who fell that day.

“On the afternoon of July 2d, 1863, when the Rebels opened the second day’s battle of Gettysburg with that heavy artillery fire on us, and our artillery replied, it was the grandest artillery duel that I witnessed during the war. We were in front and to the left of the Apple Orchard, at the Smith house, along the Emmittsburg road. Not being actively engaged, I ordered my men to lie down during this artillery-firing. The shot and shell played over our heads and through the apple trees in our rear, carrying the branches through the air like chaff. The gunners and horses of our artillery were rapidly cut down. Could I have left out of mind the destruction of life I would have considered the scene grand beyond description. So exciting was it all that I could not keep lying down, but had to jump up and watch the grand duel. In about half an hour the artillery ceased and the first charge of the Rebel infantry was made in my front. We prepared to receive the charge. As the Rebels advanced our pickets came into our lines. I ordered my men to fire. I was on the right of my regiment. We received the charge. While passing from the right to the center of my regiment I was severely wounded by a Minie ball passing through my left leg and a spent shell undermining and injuring my right foot.

“I did not see a man of my regiment (the Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers) flinch or show the least cowardice under that terrific cannonading, or the fierce charges which we met. The Rebels charging us were Barksdale’s Mississippi Brigade.”

In a letter dated at Belvidere, N. J., October 4th, 1887, General McAllister says : * * * “The right of my regiment, the Eleventh New Jersey, was just behind the house on the Emmittsburg road, and in front of the Apple Orchard. I would be in favor of putting it [the monument] just on the east side of the road, but by doing so it would be on ground a little in front of my position, though not much. But a little from the road would be the proper place, as my line of battle was there, and being the place where the hard fight was, and where so many of my brave boys lost their lives.



TABLET TO TWELFTH INFANTRY.

(CODON'S FARM, ON THE SITE OF THE BLISS BARN.)

I was wounded and fell near and in front of the apple tree, some distance from the right. I was going rapidly on foot towards the center when I fell." * * *

In a letter dated October 8th, 1887, General McAllister says:
* * * "My right was just behind the house, quite close to it. If the house remains, then the monument ought to be a little in from the fence, towards the apple tree spoken of." * * *

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Major John T. Hill (now deceased), who commanded the Twelfth Regiment at Gettysburg, in speaking of the position of the regiment, wrote as follows (letter of June 7th, 1890):

"My attention has been called by Mr. Corbin to an attempt of the One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers to place a battle monument upon the line of the Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers. As commanding officer of the Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers at the battle of Gettysburg, I protest against any such usurpation. The Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers occupied the entire line between the flanking-stones now marking their position, from the afternoon of the second of July, 1863, to the close of the battle, and shared it with no other organization. To place any other monument upon that line will destroy the accuracy of the historical event these monuments are intended to record. It will be unjust to the gallant regiment that held that line under the hottest kind of fire, and should not be permitted under any circumstances."

THE BLISS BARN AFFAIR.

Major Hill wrote as follows, December 8th, 1886:

"In compliance with your request, I will endeavor to supplement my official report of the capture of the Bliss barn at Gettysburg with my recollections of what took place on that occasion. I am sorry that I have not the faculty of describing more fully and graphically the event.

"The Bliss barn was a large building; the lower story of stone, the upper of wood. It was located just beyond our picket line and between our lines and the enemy's. It afforded a good shelter for

sharpshooters. Any mounted officer riding along our lines was shot at continually, and this rendered the making of correct observations of our front difficult and extremely hazardous. The charge made at 5 P. M. on the 2d of July was most gallantly done.

"The regiment was lying on the ground in the edge of the Zeigler woods. General Hancock rode up to where our brigade commander, Colonel Smyth, of the First Delaware, was standing. I was close by Colonel Smyth. General Hancock called upon Colonel Smyth for 100 men to take that barn, and Colonel Smyth, turning to me, said: 'Major, send 100 men and take it.' I called upon the first four companies of the regiment, estimating them at 100 men, and in less time than it takes you to read this, they were running by the flank down an obscure lane, across which were two gates. No halt was made to fire, and in spite of a loss of 40 per cent. of the force that started on the charge, the men went into the basement of the barn unchecked. When in the barn they had the enemy at their mercy, capturing 92 prisoners.

"The enemy brought up a brigade to retake the building, and during the night the detachment of the Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers was withdrawn. The next morning another detachment of the Twelfth New Jersey was sent to capture this barn, which they again did, without loss.* The Twelfth were relieved by another regiment, and during the morning the barn was burned.

"There is some controversy about who fired the barn. My recollection of the event is this: Gen. Hays, commanding our division, said to me, 'that barn costs us too many men, it must be destroyed,' and rode directly to the battery on the left of our brigade, Arnold's Rhode Island, I think. Immediately thereafter several shells were fired by this battery into the barn and in a few minutes it was ablaze. It was not long after the burning of the barn when the assault of Pickett's division was made on our front and we were kept too busy to pay any further attention to the barn.

"Had I realized on that day the grandeur of the assault and the important results of its repulse I would have made memoranda covering many of the interesting events, but at that time I cared little about history, and thought it most soldierly to make my reports with brevity and a simple record of our losses."

* This is an error. The detachment sent forward on the morning of the third of July suffered a number of casualties. See letters of White, Avis and others.

Major Hill, when asked to suggest an inscription for the tablet to commemorate the capture of the Bliss house and barn, answered as follows, April 25th, 1887 :

* * * "I am not gifted at making inscriptions and am at a loss to know what should be put upon the stone marking the place where the Bliss barn stood. I claim that a portion of the Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers captured the barn when it was full of Confederate soldiers, and that they were unassisted in so doing ; and that when other troops occupied it they did so without opposition. I also claim that it was fired by Arnold's Battery, by order of General Hays. These claims I believe are disputed by a Pennsylvania Colonel and by the officers of the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers. * * *

Lieutenant William E. Potter, of Company G (afterwards Captain and Brevet Major), in an oration delivered at Gettysburg May 26th, 1886, gave the following account of the charges on the Bliss barn :

"In the height of the action upon the left, at 5 P. M., General Hays directed Colonel Smyth to dislodge the reserve of the enemy's skirmishers, who were posted in the barn of the Bliss farm, in our front, in such manner as to severely annoy us by their fire. Colonel Smyth called upon the Twelfth New Jersey Regiment, and upon the whole regiment rising to volunteer, indicated that a detachment of four companies would be sufficient for the work in hand. The barn mentioned was of brick, was 587 yards from our line, and it and the line of our advance were so completely covered by the fire of the enemy's skirmishers and artillery that it was known that serious loss must result from our attack. Major John T. Hill detaches for this service Companies B, H, E and G, under command of Captain Samuel B. Jobes, the ranking officer.

"The column moves out by the flank to the right of the Bryan barn, comes by company into line, as the rear clears the wall, and under the eyes of the whole brigade, and of part of Gibbons' division and of Robinson's division, of the First Corps, upon our right, begins its march. The artillery of Hill's corps opens upon it at once, the enemy's skirmishers pour in an annoying fire, his reserve from the shelter of the barn thins its ranks, Captain Horsfall, of Company E, is killed, and 40 men out of the 200 are stricken down, but there is no wavering in that brave column of Jerseymen.

"Bringing their arms to the right shoulder, and taking the double-quick, with ringing cheers they burst through the enemy's skirmish line with the might of a giant, and in one bold mass close down upon, surround and capture the Bliss barn, with the enemy's picket reserve of 92 men and 7 officers, and bringing their prisoners with them, regain our lines.

"No bolder attack was made upon that well-contested field, and it deservedly gave our regiment a reputation for gallantry which it never lost. Still later, as night is closing in, the First Brigade of the division becomes closely engaged, under the most brilliant circumstances.

* * * * *

"The enemy having re-occupied the Bliss barn, at 7:30 A. M., it was again charged and captured by Companies D, C, K, F and A, of our regiment, under command of Captain Richard S. Thompson. Lieutenant Trimble was wounded in this attack. Later in the morning this barn was a third time charged and captured by four companies of the Fourteenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, commanded by Captain Moore. Finally, by direction of General Hays, the barn was fired and everything inflammable about it was consumed."

Captain Henry F. Chew, of Company I (afterwards Major and Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment), writes February 2d, 1887 :

* * * "Will try to give you some account of the charge on the Bliss barn at Gettysburg. Most of our regiment have forgotten that my company (Company I of the Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers) occupied the barn and house, as well as the yards, before the charges were made. A New York regiment was stationed there with a portion of their regiment on the skirmish line. The First Delaware was ordered to relieve the New York regiment, and my company was detailed to go with them and act as a reserve, and to support them in case of an attack. We soon reached the barn and house, the First Delaware going a little beyond the house and barn ; a portion of my company was placed along the garden fence and some at the barn ; some others were on the skirmish line. We remained here until the afternoon about 4 o'clock, when the Rebels had strongly reinforced their skirmish line. This was not done at once, but a few men were sent down at a time, so that our attention would not be attracted until they had enough men to drive us away from the barn. Being

on a portion of our line, I observed their movements and reported them to the Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Delaware, and advised him to send to our Generals and report what we had seen, and ask for more men to reinforce us. I was told by him that he understood his business, and I was under him, and he would take all the responsibility. He being my superior officer I had to submit. It was somewhere near four o'clock when the Rebels advanced on us. I was on the line and told my men to stand. We stood as long as we could, but we were soon compelled to leave and rejoin the line of battle. The Lieutenant-Colonel was dismissed for not reporting and holding the line. The Rebels soon placed their sharpshooters in the barn, and were shooting men and officers in the line of battle. General Hays then ordered four companies of our regiment to charge on the barn and capture it, which they did, and did it nobly, capturing more Rebels than there was of our men on the charge. These companies lost a number of men and officers. They were in turn driven from the barn by the Rebels. This took place on the second of July. On the third of July four more companies were ordered to charge on the barn, which they did, and captured more prisoners. These charges were witnessed by a large portion of our army. The companies that went on the charges deserve the highest praise. I suppose other members of the regiment have written you and given you the names of the companies that were on the charge. My company was not of the number, as we had done our duty on the second of July, which relieved us from that work." * * *

Sergeant James White, letter of November, 1886 :

* * * "In the second charge * * * I was helping off a wounded comrade and could not go back with the main body. * * * As we came into the barn—it was the lower or barn-yard side—I ran through to one of the back windows, thinking to get a shot at them as they were back in the orchard, having left by the rear as we came in at the front, and as I pointed my gun out of the window, a Reb, who had stayed a little too long and was backed up against the wall alongside the window, held up his hands and said: 'Don't shoot, I'll give up.' He accepted the invitation to come in through the window without any hesitation, but I think that he frightened me almost as much as I did him, for I did not see him until he spoke. At this point, Abel K. Shute, a member of my

company, was shot through both knees, and lay in the open door, on the floor above, exposed to their fire from the orchard, and calling loudly for help, so I turned the prisoner over to Sergeant H. M. Avis, and went to his assistance."

Sergeant Frank M. Riley, of Company K (afterwards Captain), writes the following account, taken partly from a letter written soon after the battle :

"Fall in, Companies B, H, E and G! Right dress! Front! Right face! Forward march! File left! Battalion into line, *march!!!* Guide right! *Forward*, double-quick, *march!!! Hurrah! HURRAH!! HURRAH!!!*

"Such were the commands given towards the close of the afternoon of July 2d, 1863, to the four center companies of our regiment, whose object was to drive out or capture those Rebel sharpshooters occupying the Bliss barn in our immediate front, who were making themselves very obnoxious and annoying by picking off our officers wherever they exposed themselves. Ere starting, it was noised along our line, both right and left, that the Twelfth New Jersey was to make a charge, and as we moved forward for the attack from behind the stone fence, we were observed of many 'Yanks' on the one side, and soon an object of interest to the 'Rebs' on the other. On we went, undaunted and unchecked, in the face of a murderous fire poured into our ranks, both from their sharpshooters and their reserve skirmishers, who occupied the barn and dwelling. When within a short distance of the barn, our column halted, delivering their fire, then charged, with a cheer, surrounding first the barn and then the house, the Rebels not surrendering until we were pouring into the doors and windows, and almost meeting them face to face, did they cry out for quarters: '*We surrender, Yanks—don't, don't shoot!*' Our charging column was about 200 strong. Those left are now seen returning, and with cheer after cheer they re-enter our own lines, bringing with them as prisoners 83 Rebel privates and 7 commissioned officers, and well do I remember the exclamation of Orderly Sergeant of B Company as he came in over the stone fence, his arm shattered at the shoulder, with the other leading a Rebel, exclaiming: 'The ——— shot me after I had entered the barn door. I saw him raise his gun and *fire at me*, and had he not disabled me, the ———, I would have *pinned him to*

the *wall* where he stood.' Nay, too, here is another who has made a capture on his own account. He holds him in his own hands with a firm grasp—a *chicken*—and that 'chick' never saw the rising of another sun. This charge of the Twelfth was quite a 'feather in their cap,' and served to further strengthen that feeling already strong in the brigade towards the Twelfth, and was exceedingly gratifying to General Smyth, who commanded the brigade, as well as to General Alex. Hays, who commanded the division and ordered the charge.

"The morning of the ever-memorable third of July, 1863, dawned bright upon us behind the stone wall, full of many anxious misgivings as to what the day would lead to, and what would be developed by it. Soon the Rebels were making themselves again very annoying by their sharpshooters from the Bliss barn, which they had re-occupied for the same purpose as the day before. About nine o'clock, Gen. Smyth received orders 'to clean out that barn again.' Over he comes to the Twelfth, and says, 'Twelfth, you all wanted to go yesterday. Now, that barn is ordered to be cleaned out again, so the rest of you can go this time.' This struck the remaining six companies of the regiment, as follows: Companies F, A, I, D, C and K. We were soon in line, and moved out in same formation as they in the afternoon before, save in the charging we did not come 'By battalion into line,' thereby not exposing so much front to their fire. On we went with a cheer, up to and into the barn, the Rebs out to the rear, all escaping save one Major and a private. I can now see them running, until reaching a *respectable* distance they halted and commenced skirmishing. I, with some few others, mounted the steps leading to the mow; it was here we found one Rebel. We thrust our bayonets into the straw in the mow, *exploring*, thinking perhaps some might be therein secreted, but to no avail. I remember walking out on a joist, the flooring having been torn away, to a lattice window, looking towards the Rebel lines, where I had an excellent view, and saw a Reb officer trying to form and move forward a line of skirmishers. Only room for one to stand where I was. While I did the firing from there, others were loading and passing their guns to me. I had fired, perhaps, some half-dozen or more times, when we heard them calling us from below, 'Come down! come down, quickly! they are trying to capture us;' and sure enough, on getting down and out, there to our right could be seen coming what looked like a whole brigade. We had

tarried too long to make a direct return as we came, and they were too strong for us to make a successful resistance, and *no Libby for us*, but by making a detour well to our right, and that hurriedly, under a shelling from Rebel batteries, we regained our own lines."

Sergeant H. M. Avis writes as follows :

* * * "As a member of Company F of the Twelfth, I was an active participant in one of those charges, and a warmly-interested eye-witness of the other one, and I am free to say that I enjoyed watching the first far more than I did participating in the second. To my mind, and I believe this feeling is fully shared by my comrades, the fighting incident to the capture of the Bliss barn was the most important and certainly far more hazardous and fatal in its results to us as a regiment than the main engagement on the afternoon of the third, which figures so largely in history ; while the charge on the barn is lost sight of in history on account of paucity of numbers. * * *

"The Bliss barn was a large, two-story structure with basement, and was known in our vernacular as a double-decker. It was well supplied with windows, and from its position about midway between the main lines of the opposing armies, but held by the Rebels, afforded an excellent cover for them to keep up a constant and deadly fire on our exposed line of battle, our skirmish line in front being protected to some extent by the slight undulations of the ground. So great an annoyance was caused by this constant firing, that about five o'clock on the afternoon of the second, Gen. Hays directed Gen. Smyth to dislodge the reserve of the enemy's skirmishers who were posted in the Bliss barn. The Twelfth was selected for this work, and Major John T. Hill, commanding, selected Companies B, H, E and G, under command of Capt. Samuel B. Jobes, ranking officer, to do the work. The intervening space to be covered was comparatively level, so that from the moment of starting they were exposed to a deadly fire from the heavy line of skirmishers, and from the batteries on the hill beyond. Nothing daunted, they started forward with a cheer, and at a double-quick pace soon reach the objective point, quickly surround the barn, and completing their work, return, bringing with them as trophies of their prowess ninety-seven prisoners, and with a loss of some forty men in killed and wounded, which is a sufficient proof of the severity of the action in which they were engaged.

“It was a mistake of the command making the first charge that the barn was not destroyed, as after their return to the main line it was quickly refilled by the enemy with an increased force, who opened a fusillade with increased vigor on our line, as if to punish us for the successful assault made on their stronghold. As the annoyance and loss from the enemy’s fire were even greater than before the first assault, it soon became evident that the work would have to be done over, and for this purpose, at about ten o’clock on the morning of the third, Companies D, C, K, A and F of the Twelfth, under command of Capt. Richard S. Thompson, of Company K, were called upon and willingly responded to perform the perilous work. I desire to say here that while the second charge on the barn was barren of results as far as the taking of prisoners was concerned, the advance and capture were attended with increased fatality, and that while we reached and fully occupied both the barn and the house, the Rebels escaped capture, with one single exception, by withdrawing to the orchard beyond the barn, just before we reached them, thus taking advantage of their former experience.

“While the loss in the second attack was considerably greater than the first, owing to the fact of a heavier concentrated fire, there was no faltering, no hesitation and the ground was covered as before, at the double-quick pace. While I have not the official figures at hand to give the exact losses of the different companies in the two assaults made on the barn, I desire to speak particularly of Company F, to which I belonged. In making the charge we had four men killed outright, while in the main engagement with Pickett’s division on the afternoon of the third we had but one man in our company killed outright, and yet we were in the hottest part of it and the ground on our front was certainly literally covered with the enemy’s dead and wounded.

“I especially desire to call your attention to this difference in losses as fully demonstrating the perilous nature of the second assault, and to bear out my statement in the beginning that the capture of the Bliss barn was more important to us as a regiment than any other part we took in the battle of Gettysburg.” * * *

Sergeant Azariah Stratton (afterwards Captain), of Company F, writes as follows (February 28th, 1887):

* * * "The first position taken by the Twelfth was the right of the regiment rested on the Bryan house, Cemetery hill. At about nine o'clock A. M., July 3d, Companies F, A, I, B, and K, under command of Captain R. H. Thompson, were ordered to assault the Bliss barn, and drive out the Confederates who were picking off our artillerists along the Second Corps front. We moved by the right flank down to the Emmittsburg road, and there we formed in column by company, F in the advance, A, I, B and K following in the order named. As we cleared the road, the command 'double-quick' was given. With the guns at a right shoulder shift, the boys started for the barn, which was four or five hundred yards in the front; as we advanced over the brow of a slight elevation the Confederate skirmishers (which were posted between us and the barn and parallel to our line of advance) opened on us, killing three of our company and wounding some others. Their fire seemed to stagger us for a moment, but we kept on and drove them back beyond the barn, we occupying it. Our object in coming to the barn was to destroy it, but through some misunderstanding it was not done at that time. Here Company F sustained another loss of one killed. After staying there perhaps half an hour the Confederate artillery was brought to bear upon us, and we commenced to fall back. We had left our wounded and dead scattered over the field, and as we fell back we gathered them up and took them back to the main line with us.

"So ended the assault of the Bliss barn. * * *

* * * "I do not know the losses of the other companies, but think they were comparatively light. Our company being in the advance, the fire was concentrated on the head of the column. Our muster-roll on June 30th, 1863, was about thirty effectives; our losses, five killed; wounded, unknown. I could tell incidents of the killed and wounded, but will simply give their names. Corporals William H. H. Stratton, Abel K. Shute, George W. Adams; Privates William H. Johnson, John Albright. One, a brother of mine, was brought home and buried.

"In looking back and thinking and fighting (in our minds) the old battles, I think that assault was the grandest and one of the pluckiest I was ever engaged in. We have men in our regiment who claim to have burnt that barn; they have just lately found it out. I know we are getting old. I will forbear. I don't know that what I have written is of any moment; if it is, use it." * * *

Sergeant Charles D. Lippincott, of Company F (afterwards Captain of Company B), writes, January 22d, 1887:

* * * "In our charge on the morning of the third, we went from the opening in the stone wall between the barn and Zeigler's grove, crossing the Emmittsburg pike, and over the ridge in straight line to the said barn. Although the buildings were full of Rebs, they had learned our ways, and got away quick. We captured but three. Of F Company, Lieutenant Trimble was wounded in the boot-leg, Private Geo. W. Adams was killed and Corporal H. H. Stratton was mortally wounded, just on top of the ridge—midway. Corporal A. Shute and Private W. H. Johnson were mortally wounded at the barn. Private Jas. K. Russell was severely wounded. We were young in war then, and as we had not been ordered to burn the buildings, and had cleared them of Rebs, we returned to our lines. An hour or two afterwards the Fourteenth Connecticut went down and burned the barn and house. This is the story as Company F took part. Apropos to this, Private Wm. H. Johnson's grave is marked on the headstone in the cemetery as 'Wm. H. Ray,' Company F; this should be changed to Wm. H. Johnson." * * *

George R. Danenhower, of Company C, writes November 30th, 1886:

* * * "We arrived on the battle-field about eight o'clock on the morning of the second of July. A part of our regiment was detailed to charge the Bliss barn that day, and part the next. The first charge made captured about ninety prisoners. The second charge, I think, we only captured two. When they found by their first day's experience what kind of metal 'Yanks' were made of they got out while opportunity offered. They escaped out of back doors, which were toward their line. The building was between their line of battle and skirmish line. We went out through our line of skirmishers and charged through theirs and on to the barn. They were using the barn for sharpshooters, so you may readily see our position, fired upon by the enemy in front and on right and left. We lost quite a number in killed and wounded, I don't know the exact number, but do know that balls flew very thick, and quite a number of shells burst around us."

NEW JERSEY DAY AT GETTYSBURG, PA., JUNE 30TH, 1888, AS SEEN
BY ONE OF THE TWELFTH NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

C. A. Weidemann, M.D., late Hospital Steward, Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers, wrote :

“The unprecedented and generous hospitality of the State of New Jersey, not only in erecting the monuments, but also in furnishing transportation to and from Gettysburg from all parts of New Jersey to the members of those organizations that took part in the battle of Gettysburg, on the occasion of the dedication of the monuments erected to mark the spots those organizations occupied during the battle, was largely accepted by the veterans, and by no one organization more largely than by the Twelfth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. The efficient organization this regiment has maintained for many years as a ‘Reunion Society’ enabled so many of the old veterans to be reached, and this was probably the cause so many responded to the liberal invitation. From information obtained by the writer he learned that about 250 orders for tickets had been issued to former members of the regiment; efforts were made to verify this number by a canvass of the trains on the road to Harrisburg and Gettysburg, but the large number in attendance making it necessary to divide the train into three sections, rendered this rather uncertain; by diligent inquiry, however, the names of 209 former members of the regiment were obtained, every one of whom participated in the battle or who had been previously incapacitated by reason of sickness or wounds. This list is attached to this paper and embraces field and line officers, non-commissioned staff and enlisted men. The writer is aware of many instances where but for the generosity of the State the men would have been unable ever to revisit Gettysburg; from such, the expressions of gratitude and joy were frequent and heartfelt. Many, also, for the first time since the war, met their old comrades. To them the occasion was one peculiarly happy. None like the old soldiers enjoy these reunions with those by whose side they have marched and fought; and when, after all these years, they were privileged to revisit the stirring scenes of a quarter of a century ago and participate in the ceremonies that marked the spot of the heroic dead by whose side they stood when they fell, it fails in language to express the emotions that filled their hearts.

"Not only in the transportation, but also in the provision made for the comfort of the veterans while in the camp in the '*Wheat-field*,' nothing but commendation can be said—the provision of a cot for each man, and a blanket, also, was a thoughtful provision for their comfort that was heartily appreciated. The feeding of so many men, and at such a time, when so many other organizations were present at Gettysburg, was a problem to many, but happily the Quartermaster and commissary were equal to the occasion, and no reasonable being but what was abundantly satisfied.

"The ceremonies at the dedication of the monument passed off very pleasantly. The eloquent address of Governor Green was thoroughly appreciated by the large number present. The presence of the First Regiment, National Guard, was a happy thought, not only for its educational advantage as a lesson in patriotism, but for the pleasure it gave them. The presence of Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, and Confederate General Longstreet were incidents that will long live in the memories of those who witnessed the proceedings. The salute of thirty-eight guns was the occasion of many suggestions to 'lie down,' 'get out of the road of them things,' and other equally humorous remarks, in view of the peaceful character of the salute.

"Take it altogether, the 30th day of June will long be remembered by the veterans of New Jersey as a pleasant event in their lives, and by none more so than by the writer of this paper."

NAMES OF THOSE WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE DEDICATION SERVICES OF THE NEW JERSEY MONUMENTS, AT GETTYSBURG, PA., JUNE 30TH, 1888.

Field and Staff Officers.—Col. J. Howard Willits, Lt.-Col. Henry F. Chew, Lt -Col. Jas. S. Kiger, Major E. M. Dubois, Capt. Chas. P. Brown, Capt. Lippincott, Capt. Slater, Capt. Geo. A. Bowen, Lieut. H. W. Gaskill, Lieut. Chas. P. Sickler, Capt. and Bvt. Major W. E. Potter, Lieut. Jas. White, Lieut. Azariah Stratton, Lieut. E. Griscom, Lieut. Troutman, Capt. N. M. Brooks, Lieut. Geo. A. Cobb, Capt. G. W. Swing, Drum Major John W. Bonnell, Hospital Steward C. A. Weidemann, Ass't Surgeon Samuel T. Miller, Ass't Surgeon Uriah Gilman, Capt. E. L. Stratton.—23.

Company A.—A. T. Lawrence, Chas. H. Terry, Jos. Mutta, A. Jones, F. R. Parvin, Barclay Gant, John A. Myers, Wm. H. Sayres, Jacob Dehart, Martin Schnitzler, J. R. Stewart, J. J. Boon, Dan'l

Smalley, Wm. M. Walters, John McQuilton, Andrew Peirce, James Lamb, James E. Ludwig, Joseph Morgan, D. S. Clark, Joseph C. Watson, E. S. Edwards, Chas. P. Mills, Joseph Wharton, S. R. Sithens, Chas. Peterson, Jos. Burroughs, Wm. R. Chew.—28.

Company B.—S. Mattson, Lewis C. Sparks, T. G. Bunting, George H. Rhubart, Clark Champion, Chas. H. Letts, Thos. M. Gifford, S. Saidt, Frank Kelly, Shreve Carter, A. H. Gifford, Geo. W. Clark.—12.

Company C.—S. Frasington, Wm. S. Woodward, Isaac Haines, Virgil Willets, George Danenhower, Joseph Mathias, Chas. Danenhower, James Atkinson, James Dilks, George H. Sanders, Thos. J. Sprowl, John R. Haines, George Dunkel, George Wood, Thos. McManus, E. Middleton, Joseph Stapes, James Branson.—18.

Company D.—Geo. W. Nickum, Henry Smith, Christian Vechan, S. L. Latcham, Joseph Bassett, John Kite, Joseph Kite, Wm. H. Swift, Joseph A. Gant, Isaac D. Mayhew, Daniel Richmond.—11.

Company E.—W. H. Brooks, Chas. Sullivan, Thos. A. Prickett, Samuel E. Farrington, Edward S. Ellis, J. Asay, D. M. Southard, George Skirm.—8.

Company F.—W. H. Park, Isaac H. Saul, Joseph A. Test, John F. Meley, Geo. H. Duell, Jas. Ecret, John Tonkin, David Borton, Jos. W. Moore, Samuel Haines, Wm. Moncrief, Isaac Sickler, I. K. Horner, H. M. Avis, J. B. Hilliard, B. F. Mattison, Wm. B. Gleason, Geo. H. Cole, Enos Hann, Samuel Iredell, J. L. White, Wm. P. Haines.—22.

Company G.—Nathan Parker, E. H. Pancoast, Isaac C. Randolph, Jno. L. Severn, Jas. M. Wilkins, Rob't Burk, John La Marr, Hiram Smith, W. H. Rodgers, Jeremiah Casto, D. E. Eldridge, F. Bleyler, Chas. E. Madara, John A. Doll, John B. Cary, Edward L. Brick, Arthur Stanley, Chas. D. Husbands.—18.

Company H.—J. P. Becket, John Carter, Enos Hann, Elwood S. Dubois, Thos. J. French, R. R. Kates, T. H. Zane, Jas. Magee, John Leusfield, A. W. Wiley, Jos. Paul, E. S. Costell, I. A.

Dubois, Edw. Snellbaker, Harrison Snellbaker, C. H. Atkinson, John P. Dubois, D. H. Atkinson, Chas. String, A. C. Homan, John Ninestell, S. H. Seran, John Shull, Chas. H. Pinyard, John Kille.—25.

Company I.—Jas. P. Stanton, Jos. Work, George Goodwin, Edward Bradway, Wm. Parsons, Preston Merriam, James Horner, I. M. Morton, Geo. P. Ogden, L. McPherson, T. D. Kane.—11.

Company K.—A. Myers, W. H. Dickinson, Asa A. Randolph, T. Bateman, Butler Newcomb, Jas. R. Rainear, Wm. Cole, Albert Walker, Wm. H. Bennet, C. S. Padgett, Barney W. Gaskill, W. B. Hines, Sam'l Tomlinson, Amos S. Burt, Josiah Garrison, Edward M. Steward, Hiram Dew, C. O. B. Reilly, George McHenry, Henry Campbell, K. B. Spencer, Geo. Laws, Jno. Maxwell, J. H. Livingston, W. F. Moore.—25.

Unattached.—Henry Pearce, A. C. Hanson, Edward Black, Jas. Branson.—4.

HEXAMER'S BATTERY.

First Lieutenant Augustine N. Parsons (afterwards Captain), who commanded the battery at Gettysburg, writes from Summit, Tyler county, Texas, June 2d, 1889:

* * * “We arrived near Gettysburg early in the morning, and it being uncertain where General Lee’s lines were, we were moved two or three times. In the meantime Captain Fitzhugh and myself rode down to Round Top, or near there, and from there we could see the Confederate cavalry away to the north. We then rode back to our batteries, and I was ordered to take position behind a stone wall and some large rocks, which was about a quarter of a mile in the rear of what afterwards proved to be the fighting-ground, with orders to move at a moment’s notice. Capt. Rigby, of the First Maryland Artillery, from Baltimore, occupied a rocky point a short distance north of me. I think that Gen. Slocum’s command was in front of Rigby’s battery. About the time the ball opened there were heard heavy volleys of musketry in front of Rigby, and he was ordered to shell the woods beyond the Federal lines. Rigby’s battery was twelve-pound rifled guns. About the second shot he fired the recoil of the gun broke an

axletree. I happened up about that time (Gen. Meade was there), and told Capt. Rigby to have his gun dragged down into the hollow, where my battery was, bring his traveling forge alongside of mine, behind a big rock, and with the two fires and the two smiths we could mend that axletree directly. *It was done*; the men welded that axletree while the shells from the enemy's batteries went screaming over their heads like wild geese in a storm. In less than one hour that axle was mended, the gun remounted, hauled back into position, and blazed away as though nothing had happened; and all this was done during an incessant roar of artillery. About this time an Aide from Gen. Hunt came with orders for me to get to the front as quickly as possible. I moved at a sharp trot, the men running beside the guns. The Aide-de-Camp pointed out the place, which was an open space on the ridge between Fitzhugh's and McGilvery's batteries. I got into position, unlimbered and got to work in less time that it takes me to write this. Pickett's division was then advancing.

* * * As soon as I got into position the drivers all dismounted, save one. He rode the lead team on the first gun, which was at the right. I sat upon my horse, moving back and forward. The shell from the enemy's guns were bursting over us and all around us. Meanwhile the German driver sat in his saddle as coolly as he would at a table drinking a glass of lager and nibbling a piece of limberger, when a piece of a shell struck him in the side, about the pocket. I was looking right at him at the time. When struck, he raised in the saddle at least six inches, then settled back, dismounted and stood on his feet for about a second, and then fell. I at once ordered the Sergeant of his detachment to carry him to a tree that was a few yards to the rear and right, and get back to his gun as quickly as possible. The Sergeant did so, but said that he would like to take him to an old house a few rods farther to the rear and right, one that had been used as a hospital in the early part of the day, but at that time fragments of shell and bullets were rattling on the roof like hailstones. I told the Sergeant to take three men and a blanket, carry the wounded man to the house, and do it as quickly as possible and get back to his gun. I do not think the Sergeant and his men were gone more than ten minutes, when he returned and told me that the man was dead, and showed me his pocketbook, dripping with blood, which had been driven by the broken shell partly into his bowels. I opened the book, and as near as I remember there was \$20 in bills,

which were all stained with blood. The Sergeant told me that the man said that he had no relatives in this country, and that he wanted the Sergeant to take the money and divide it equally among the men of his detachment. I returned the pocketbook to the Sergeant and told him to get to his gun at once. The next was at the left gun. I thought the men were working the gun a little slow and rode up pretty close to it, when a shell from the enemy's battery burst in front and slightly above us. A small piece struck my horse, but did no harm. A piece struck an old German soldier, who was number two at the gun. He wheeled around on one foot and fell flat on his back. I jumped from my horse, bent down by him, called him by name. The only audible reply was, 'Water.' I called for a canteen, placed it to his lips. He took one swallow and was dead. I mounted my horse and ordered the dead man carried to the stone wall (which, as near as I can remember, was not more than 100 feet from my left gun), and covered with a blanket. This is the stone wall that you had reference to in your letter. My battery was on the north side of that, the wall being on my left. The old German soldier that I have just mentioned used to take care of my horses. He was a faithful and good man, and I was truly sorry to see him killed. Just before nightfall, and after the cannonading had ceased, I got the men to dig a grave on the north side of that stone wall. We wrapped the old soldier in his blanket and buried him as tenderly as we could, under the circumstances. It was not more than five minutes after the old German soldier was killed before a shrapnel burst over our heads and knocked down five men. None were killed. They were taken to the rear, and finally down to a barn under the hill, used as a hospital. One of the men was struck by a shrapnel bullet near the nose and just under the eye, which was torn out, the ball passing out near the ear. I considered him as good as dead, for to look at him (covered in blood as he was) one would think half his head was blown away. Now comes the funny part of the story. This same man was sent to the hospital in Philadelphia. He got well, but of course was discharged from the service on account of disability. In due course of time I received a letter from the surgeon in charge, saying that the government furnished false eyes, but it was necessary that the applicant have a certificate from his commanding officer, stating that he lost his eye while in discharge of his duty. I at once forwarded the papers. He got the glass eye and his discharge, and was

a free man once more. In about three months I received another letter, asking for a duplicate of the original certificate. I sent the second certificate, but never learned whether he ever got the second glass eye." * * *

In a letter written May 27th, 1889, Captain Parsons says :

* * * "I think that you were correct in the location. * * * Fitzhugh's battery was immediately on right and Major McGilvery's batteries on left."

APPENDIX C.

INSCRIPTIONS ON THE MONUMENTS.

FIRST BRIGADE.—*Front*: “First Brigade, New Jersey Volunteers, Brig.-Gen. Alfred T. A. Torbert (1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 15th regiments Infantry), 1st Brig., 1st Div., 6th Corps; July 2, in reserve; July 3 and 4, detached from the Corps, held this position.

“Erected by the State of New Jersey, A. D. 1888, in testimony of the patriotism, courage and patient endurance of her Volunteer Soldiers.”

Rear: “Kearny’s New Jersey Brigade. Fought in all the important battles of the Army of the Potomac from May, 1861, to the end of the War at Appomattox Court House in 1865.

“Total strength, 13,805, including 10th, 23d and 40th regiments New Jersey Volunteers, which were attached to the Brigade.”

[The position of the Fourth Regiment is also marked by a tablet with subjoined inscription. The tablet stands at the cross-roads on George Spangler’s farm, one mile to the rear of the brigade monument]:

“4th N. J. Vols., Train Guard—Provost Guard, July 2, 3, 1863.”

BATTERY A.—“Hexamer’s New Jersey Battery. Commanded in this battle by First Lieutenant Augustine N. Parsons. Battery A, 1st New Jersey Artillery, from its position in reserve S. W. of Powers’ Hill, galloped into action at 3 P. M., July 3, 1863. Fired 120 rounds shrapnel at Pickett’s column, and then 80 rounds shell at a battery in left front. Losses, killed, 2; wounded, 7. Position in action, 45 yards E. of this stone. Mustered in, August 12, 1861. Mustered out, June 22, 1865. Engaged in 30 battles. Erected by the State of New Jersey, 1888.”

FIFTH INFANTRY.—“Fifth New Jersey Volunteers. Col. William J. Sewell, 3d Brig., 2d Div., 3d Corps, July 2, 1863. The regiment first held the skirmish line 400 yards to the front and left of this spot, and afterwards took position in the line of battle here. Losses, killed, 18; wounded, 60; missing, 16; total, 94—being one-half the number engaged. Mustered in, August 22, 1861. Consolidated with 7th Regt. N. J. Volunteers, Nov. 6, 1864. Engaged in 32 battles. Erected by the State of New Jersey, 1888.”

SIXTH INFANTRY.—“6th New Jersey Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Stephen R. Gilkyson. 3d Brig. (Burling’s) 2d Div. 3d Corps. Engaged here July 2, 1863, being detached from the Brigade. Supported batteries on Cemetery Ridge July 3. Losses, killed, 5; wounded 29; missing 7; total 41. Mustered in Aug. 19, 1861. Consolidated with 8th Reg., N. J. V., Oct. 12, 1864. Engaged in 30 battles. Erected by the State of New Jersey 1888.”

SEVENTH INFANTRY.—The die of the monument is octagonal. On the front is the figure “7” inclosed in a wreath. On the other seven sides the inscriptions are as follows: 1. “7th New Jersey Vols. July 2, 1863.” 2. “3d Brig. 2d Div., 3d Corps.” 3. “Mustered in Sept. 3, 1861. Mustered out July 17, 1865.” 4. “First position 300 yards N. E. of this. Heavily engaged there. Moved here to reinforce Graham’s Brigade.” 5. “Here COLONEL FRANCINE fell.” 6. “Killed 24; wounded 77; missing 13; total 114.” 7. “Erected by the State of New Jersey, 1888.”

EIGHTH INFANTRY.—“8th New Jersey Volunteers, Col. John Ramsay, 3d Brig., (Burling’s) 2d Div., 3d Corps. Engaged here July 2, 1863, being detached from the Brigade. Supported batteries on Cemetery Ridge July 3. Took into action 170. Killed 7; wounded, 7 officers, 31 men; missing 2; total 47. Mustered in Sept. 14, 1861. Mustered out July 17, 1865. Engaged in 38

battles. Casualties, killed, 8 officers, 125 men ; wounded 38 officers, 583 men ; died, 2 officers, 149 men ; total 905. Erected by the State of New Jersey 1888.”

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.—“11th New Jersey Volunteers, Col. Robert McAllister, 1st Brig., 2d Div., 3d Corps, July 2, 1863. Mustered in August 18, 1862. Mustered out July, 1865. Engaged in 29 battles. This stone marks the spot reached by the right of the regiment, the left extending towards the southeast. The position was held under a severe fire, which killed or disabled nearly three-fifths of the regiment, including every officer present above the rank of lieutenant. Number engaged, 275 ; killed, 31 ; wounded, 109 ; missing, 12 ; total, 153. Of the missing six are supposed to have been killed. Erected by the State of New Jersey, 1888.”

BATTERY B.—“Clark’s Battery—Battery B, 1st New Jersey Art., fought here from 2 until 7 o’clock on July 2, 1863, firing 1,300 rounds of ammunition. Losses—Killed, 1 ; wounded, 16 ; missing, 3. Mustered in September 3, 1861. Mustered out June 16, 1865. Engaged in 26 battles, including all the important actions on the Peninsula, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Appomattox. Erected by the State of New Jersey, 1888.”

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—A monument was erected by the survivors of this regiment and their friends in May, 1886, on the position held by the regiment in the main line of battle of July 3d, to the south of the Bryan barn. The following is the inscription thereon: “In memory of the men of the Twelfth Regiment, New Jersey Infantry Volunteers, who fell upon this field July 2d and 3d, 1863, and who elsewhere died under the flag, this monument is dedicated by their surviving comrades as an example to future generations. ‘Buck and Ball, Calibre 69.’ This regiment made two separate charges on the Bliss barn and captured it.” The State Commission has, with the concurrence of the regimental association, added the following: “Strength at muster in, 992 ; gained, 907 ; total, 1,899. Died in service—officers, 9 ; enlisted men, 252. Lost on this field, 2 officers,

20 men; wounded, 4 officers, 80 men; missing, 9; total, 115." The State Commission also erected on the site of the Bliss house and barn, 600 yards to the front of the line of battle, a granite tablet with the following inscription: "Erected by the State of New Jersey, A. D. 1888, in honor of the 12th Regiment of Volunteers, a detachment of which, in the afternoon of July 2, 1863, charged the Bliss house and barn here, capturing the enemy's skirmish reserve of 7 officers and 92 men stationed therein. On the morning of July 3 another detachment of the regiment charged, capturing the buildings and one officer and one man, and driving back the skirmish reserve. The regiment lost in these charges 60 officers and men."

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—"13th N. J. Volunteers, 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 12th Corps, reached this battle-field 5 P. M. July 1, 1863, and with the brigade went into position on the north side of Wolf Hill. During the night occupied a position in support of Battery M, First N. Y. Artillery. July 2, in morning held position near Culp's Hill; in afternoon marched to relief of Third Corps near Round Top; at night returned to right of the army. July 3, occupied position marked by this monument supporting Second Massachusetts and Twenty-seventh Indiana in their charge on Confederate flank. In the evening moved to extreme right to support Gregg's Cavalry. Killed and mortally wounded, 2; wounded, 19. Mustered in August 25, 1862. Discharged June 8, 1865. Engagements: Antietam, 1862; Chancellorsville, 1863; Gettysburg, 1863; Resaca, 1864; Cassville, 1864; Dallas, 1864; Kulp's Farm, 1864; Nancy's Creek, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, 1864; Siege of Atlanta, 1864; March to the Sea, 1864; Siege of Savannah, 1864; Averysboro, 1865; Bentonville, 1865. Total losses during the war: Killed or died of wounds, 75; died of disease and in prison, 43; wounded, 244. Total, 362. This monument was dedicated on July 1, 1887."

FIRST CAVALRY.—*North front*: "First New Jersey Cavalry, Major Myron H. Beaumont; 1st Brigade, 2d Cavalry Division. July 3, 1863. Erected by the State of New Jersey, 1888."

West side: "Organized in September, 1861, and served to the end

of the War. Participated in 97 engagements. Lost: Killed in action, 79; died of wounds, etc., 170; died prisoners of war, 34; missing, supposed dead, 12."

East side: "Fought here July 3, 1863, both mounted and dismounted, holding this position several hours. Assisted in repelling the charges of the enemy's cavalry."

South side: "Officers killed in battle during the War: Col. Hugh H. Janeway, Lieut.-Col. Virgil Broderick, Maj. John H. Shelmire, Maj. James H. Hart, Maj. John H. Lucas, Capt. Thomas R. Haines, Capt. Moses H. Malesbury, Lieut. Alexander Stewart, Lieut. Edward E. Jemison, Lieut. John W. Bellis, Lieut. Voorhees Dye, Lieut. Alanson Austin."

APPENDIX D.

TABLE OF LOSSES IN NEW JERSEY COMMANDS AT THE
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

COMMAND.	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		CAPTURED OR MISSING.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	
First Regt., N. J. Inf. Vols. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second Regt., N. J. Inf. Vols. ....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
Third Regt., N. J. Inf. Vols. ....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Fourth Regt., N. J. Inf. Vols. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fifth Regt., N. J. Inf. Vols.	2	11	5	60	.....	16	94
Sixth Regt., N. J. Inf. Vols. ....	.....	1	3	29	.....	8	41
Seventh Regt., N. J. Inf. Vols.	1	14	10	76	.....	13	114
Eighth Regt., N. J. Inf. Vols. ....	.....	7	7	31	.....	2	47
Eleventh Regt., N. J. Inf. Vols.	3	14	9	115	.....	12	153
Twelfth Regt., N. J. Inf. Vols.	2	21	4	79	.....	9	115
Thirteenth Regt., N. J. Inf. Vols. ....	.....	1	3	17	.....	.....	21
Fifteenth Regt., N. J. Inf. Vols. ....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
First Regt., N. J. Cav. Vols. ....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7
Battery A, First N. J. Artillery. ....	.....	2	.....	7	.....	.....	9
Battery B, First N. J. Artillery. ....	.....	1	.....	16	.....	3	20

For the First and Fourth Regiments, Infantry, the War Department has no record of any losses, nor do the records of this office show any.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
OFFICE OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
TRENTON, November 30th, 1887. }

A true transcript from the files of this office, as shown by returns from the War Department.

WILLIAM S. STRYKER,
Adjutant-General of New Jersey.



APPENDIX E.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF NEW JERSEY COMMANDERS, OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

Reports of Brigadier-General A. T. A. Torbert, First Brigade,
First Division, Sixth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS

FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
August 3d, 1863.

SIR—I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by this brigade (First, Second, Third and Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers) at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa. :

On the night of July 1st, about 10 o'clock, the brigade started from near Manchester, Md., for Gettysburg. The distance by the route we marched was about 35 miles, and we made it by 4 P. M. on the 2d, only stopping an hour, about 1 P. M. on the 2d, to make coffee. We rested near the battle-field about two hours, when we were ordered to the left of the line, where we arrived about dark with only 25 men absent, and they came up by the morning. The brigade was held in this position in reserve till morning.

Early on the morning of the 3d the brigade was detached from the corps and put in position in front and about the center of the line. This position we held till the morning of the 5th.

In the meantime, the brigade was not actively engaged, except on the picket-line, where there were 11 enlisted men wounded, and during this time the brigade was under the orders of Major-General Newton, commanding First Corps.

Much credit is due to Lieutenant-Colonel Weibecke, Second Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, in charge of the picket-line, and also Lieutenant Goldsmith, additional Aide-de-Camp (his assistant), for their good management of the same on July 3d.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. T. A. TORBERT,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

CAPTAIN H. R. DALTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Division Headquarters.

HEADQUARTERS

FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
August 13th, 1863.

SIR—Agreeable to circular from Headquarters Army of the Potomac of August 13th, I have the honor to report the following as the operations of this brigade—First, Second, Third and Fifteenth Regiments, New Jersey Volunteers—from June 28th to July 25th :

June 28th, marched from a point about half way between Edwards' Ferry, on the Potomac, and Poolesville, Md., to Hyattstown ; distance, about 18 miles.

June 29th, marched from Hyattstown, Md., via New Market and Ridgeville, to near New Windsor, Md. ; distance, about 22 miles.

June 30th, marched from near New Windsor via Westminster to Manchester ; distance, about 23 miles.

July 1st, made a forced march from Manchester to Gettysburg, Pa. ; distance, about 35 miles. Started at 10 P. M. ; marched all night, and the next day (July 2d) until 4 P. M., only stopping about one hour, at 1 P. M., to make coffee ; arrived on the battle-field with only 25 men absent ; rested near the center of the line for about two hours, when we were ordered to the left of the line, where we arrived about dark. The brigade was drawn up in two lines in reserve, in which position it was held until morning, the men sleeping on their arms.

July 3d, the absentees had joined their companies. Early in the morning the brigade was detached from the corps and put in position in front and about the center of the line and picketing strongly our own front, connecting on the right with the First Corps and on the left with the Fifth Corps. The brigade was not actively engaged on this day, except on the picket-line, where there were 11 men wounded. A few men in the brigade were wounded by the explosion of shells.

July 4th, held the same position as on the 3d. Much credit is due to Lieutenant-Colonel Weihecke, Second Regiment, who was in charge of the picket-line on the 3d, and also Lieutenant Goldsmith, additional Aide-de-Camp, who assisted him, for their very efficient management of the same. While the brigade was detached from the corps I was under the orders of Major-General John Newton, commanding First Army Corps.

July 5th, broke camp at 3 A. M. ; joined my division and corps, taking the lead of the same. Started about 11 A. M. to follow the

rear of the Rebel army, marching in line of battle about 6 miles, covered by a heavy line of skirmishers; came up to their rear guard about 2 miles from Fairfield and had a sharp skirmish; about 5 P. M. drove the enemy to Fairfield, and at night fell back about a mile and a half. Loss of the enemy, 2 killed, 2 officers and 4 private prisoners; our loss, 1 killed and 2 wounded.

July 6th, started at 6 P. M. as rear guard of the corps and trains for Emmittsburg; marched all night; arrived about daylight; distance, about 8 miles.

July 7th, started at 6 A. M.; marched all day and until 10 P. M., stopping in the mountains near Hamburg in a severe rain-storm; distance, about 15 miles.

July 8th, marched at daylight over the mountain to Middletown; distance, about 8 miles.

July 9th, started at 4 P. M.; marched to Boonsboro; distance, about 8 miles.

July 10th, marched about 3 miles and took position in two lines.

July 11th, remained in same position.

July 12th, marched about 6 miles; took position first about 2 miles from Hagerstown, on the Boonsboro and Hagerstown pike; about 2 P. M. changed position more to the left; 5 P. M., advanced picket-line; drove in the enemy's pickets; lost 3 officers and 4 men wounded.

July 13th, remained in same position.

July 14th, advanced and marched to Williamsport; about 6 miles.

July 15th, marched from Williamsport to Boonsboro; 16 miles.

July 16th, marched from Boonsboro via Middletown and Petersville to Berlin; distance, about 20 miles.

July 17th, remained in camp all day.

July 18th, removed camp about 2 miles.

July 19th, crossed the Potomac at Berlin on pontoon bridge; encamped near Wheatland, Va.; distance, 8 miles.

July 20th, broke camp at 10 A. M. and marched via Purcellville to Aldie and Snickersville pike, and encamped near Philomont; distance, 14 miles.

July 21st, remained in camp all day.

July 22d, broke camp at 10 P. M. and marched via Union to the Little River turnpike: distance, 12 miles.

July 23d, broke camp at 4 A. M.; marched via Rectortown to White Plains; distance, 12 miles.

July 24th, broke camp at 6 P. M.; marched towards Warrenton; stopped about 12 o'clock at night near New Baltimore.

July 25th, broke camp at 6 A. M., and marched to Warrenton via New Baltimore, distance $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and took position on the Sulphur Springs road.

Too much praise cannot be given to officers and men for their patience and endurance on this long and tedious march of about 250 miles. There was by far less straggling than was ever known in this brigade before.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

A. T. A. TORBERT,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

CAPTAIN H. R. DALTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

Report of Major Charles Ewing, Fourth New Jersey
Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS

FOURTH NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
NEAR WARRENTON JUNCTION, VA.,

August 23d, 1863.

CAPTAIN—In obedience to orders received from Headquarters Artillery Reserve, I have the honor to report that on July 2d, while in charge of the ammunition train of the Artillery Reserve, my regiment arrived at the scene of action at Gettysburg, Pa. The part taken by the regiment was insignificant, being that of guarding the train, until about noon on the 3d instant, at the time of the enemy's terrific attack upon the left center, at which time the fugitives from the field began to rush towards the rear upon the road upon which I was stationed. I immediately deployed across the road and into the woods on my right flank with fixed bayonets, where I stopped and re-organized between 400 and 500 men, whom I turned over to General Patrick. As soon as the panic subsided, I resumed my former

duty with the ammunition train, which was not again interrupted during the battle.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, Captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. EWING,

Major Commanding Fourth New Jersey Volunteers.

CAPTAIN C. H. WHITTLESEY,

A. A. G., Artillery Reserve, Army of the Potomac.

Report of Colonel George C. Burling, Third Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS

THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, THIRD CORPS,

August 20th, 1863.

MAJOR—I have the honor to make this as my report of the part taken by this brigade in the late marches and battles with the enemy :

The brigade left camp at Falmouth, Va., on Thursday, June 11th, under command of Colonel Bowman, of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers (that regiment being assigned to the brigade on the morning of June 11th), and marched near Hartwood Church and bivouacked for the night.

The next morning the march was resumed. We reached Rappahannock Station near dark of that day and picketed the river from Kelly's Ford, on our left, to a short distance above the railroad, connecting with the First Brigade of our division. We remained during Saturday and Sunday at this occupation.

Sunday afternoon I received orders that the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers were detailed from the brigade, and for me to report to General Humphreys, Division Commander, for instructions, which order I obeyed.

In compliance with orders from General Humphreys, the brigade moved with the division that night towards Manassas Junction, reaching Catlett's Station about 7 o'clock Monday morning. Rested until near 2 o'clock, when the march was again resumed, reaching Manassas Junction about 12 o'clock that night.

Remained here until Wednesday morning, when we again started

towards Centreville, arriving there that afternoon, remaining until Friday, the 19th, and then started towards Gum Springs, arriving there near dark.

Remained in this place until Thursday, the 25th, and then marched to Edwards' Ferry, crossing the river on pontoons, and continued our march to Monocacy Aqueduct, arriving about midnight.

The next morning the march was resumed to Point of Rocks. Bivouacked for the night and resumed the march in the morning, passing through Jefferson about noon. Bivouacked near Middletown that night.

Started in the morning; crossed the Catoctin Mountain, passing through Frederick City, and bivouacked seven miles out on the Liberty turnpike.

Marched the next morning at 5 o'clock through Woodsboro, Ladiesburg, and Branchville to Taneytown, arriving near dark.

Marched the next day through Bridgeport and bivouacked for the night.

July 1st, we reached Emmittsburg, Md., at 12 M. I was ordered by Major Hamlin, Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division, Third Corps, to remain at this place with the brigade and Smith's battery to guard the Hagerstown road. In conjunction with Colonel Sewell, of the Fifth New Jersey Volunteers, and Captain Smith, of the battery, I immediately made such disposition of my command as I deemed advisable to accomplish this object.

At 1:30 A. M., July 2d, I received orders from General Meade to immediately rejoin the corps, near Gettysburg, Pa. In consequence of my command covering so much ground, and the night being so dark, it was nearly 4 A. M. before I was able to march.

We joined the corps and division at 9 A. M. July 2d. The brigade was massed in column of regiments, and remained in that position until near 12 M., when General Humphreys ordered us to our position as a reserve to the First and Second Brigades of our division. Shortly after I received orders from General Humphreys to march to the left and report to General Birney, commanding First Division, Third Corps. I did so, and was ordered by him to mass the brigade in a piece of woods in the rear of his division.

In a short time skirmishing commenced very heavy along his front. I was ordered then out of the woods by General Birney on an open field. Immediately on our unmasking ourselves the enemy opened

with a terrific artillery-fire on our left flank at a distance of not more than 1,000 yards. After remaining in this position for half an hour, upon the solicitation of several regimental commanders, whom I considered equally competent with myself, I ordered the brigade to fall back about 100 yards, where they would have the protection of a small rise in the ground, which was done in perfect order.

At this moment Captain Poland, of General Sickles' staff, rode up to me, and in an excited manner inquired by whose authority I moved the brigade. I answered, "By my own." He ordered me to take the brigade back again. I started with it, when an aide from General Birney ordered me to change direction to the left and take a position behind a piece of woods, my front now being at right angles with my former front.

I now received orders from General Birney to detail two of my largest regiments to report to General Graham, in compliance with which I detailed the Second New Hampshire and Seventh New Jersey Volunteers. Shortly after this I received orders from General Birney to detail the strongest regiment to report to General Humphreys for picket, in compliance with which I sent the Fifth New Jersey Volunteers, leaving me three small regiments.

I now was ordered by General Birney to form a line across a small wheat-field on my left, to connect two brigades of the First Division. Before I had executed this order I received an order from General Birney to send the largest regiment to General Ward's support, on my left, and while I was attending to that the Eighth New Jersey Volunteers was taken from me without my knowledge, leaving me with the One Hundred and Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, numbering 140 muskets. My command being now all taken from me and separated, no two regiments being together, and being under the command of the different brigade commanders to whom they had reported, I, with my staff, reported to General Humphreys for instructions, remaining with him for some time.

Seeing the colors and a portion of one regiment retiring, I immediately rode to them and commenced collecting the brigade. Our whole line at this time being relieved, we lay on our arms until daylight of the 3d, and then joined the division. We were marched to the rear of the position occupied by us the day before, remaining there until some time after noon. We then moved to the right to support batteries. We lay in this position for two hours under a severe artillery-

fire, when night ended the battle. We now marched back to our former position, where we remained until the enemy retreated.

During the two days of fighting, both officers and men behaved with their usual gallantry. I thank Captain T. W. Eayre, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain J. W. Crawford, Acting Commissary of Subsistence; Lieutenant Merritt Bruen, Acting Aide-de-Camp, and Lieutenant Henry R. Clarke, ambulance officer, for their gallantry and promptness in conveying my orders. The last-named was mortally wounded and died on the field.

Appended is a tabular statement of the casualties, as follows:

COMMAND.	OFFICERS.				ENLISTED MEN.				Aggregate.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	
Brigade Staff.	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Fifth New Jersey Volunteers.....	1	5	.....	6	11	60	16	87	93
Sixth New Jersey Volunteers.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	29	8	38	41
Seventh New Jersey Volunteers.....	1	10	.....	11	14	76	13	103	114
Eighth New Jersey Volunteers. ....	.....	7	.....	7	7	31	2	40	47
One Hundred and Fifteenth Penn. Vols. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	18	3	24	24
Second New Hampshire Volunteers....	3	18	.....	21	17	119	36	172	193
Total	6	43	...	49	53	333	78	464	513

Sunday, July 5th, we received orders to be ready to move on short notice.

Monday morning we started after the fleeing enemy, but after a very short march returned to our starting-point.

Tuesday we started at 3 A. M. and marched through Emmittsburg and reached Mechanicstown at sunset; bivouacked for the night.

Resumed the march at daylight, passing through Frederick and bivouacked on the Middletown pike, one mile out, at 10 P. M. Started at 4 A. M., marched through Middletown, reaching New Baltimore about noon, where we halted until near dark; resuming the march again, halting about midnight in South Mountain Pass. Started again at 7 A. M., passing through Keedysville and crossed Antietam creek and halted until 10 P. M.; resumed the march, recrossed the creek, and bivouacked for the night near Boolesville. Marched at 6 A. M., a short distance, where the Third Corps was massed in the rear of one of the bridges crossing Antietam creek, in reserve, starting

again at 4 P. M., crossing the Antietam, marching about three miles to the right and bivouacked for the night.

Sunday, 12th, received orders that the General commanding would attack the enemy. About noon we moved to the left and massed in a woods about one and one-half miles in the rear of Marsh creek. Here we bivouacked for the night; remained in this bivouac until Tuesday, the 14th; started at 5 A. M. to occupy ground vacated by a division of the Twelfth Corps, which had advanced to reconnoiter the enemy's position; as they advanced we followed within supporting distance. It being discovered that the enemy had crossed the Potomac, we bivouacked for the night.

The following morning we resumed the march at daylight, passing through Fairplay and Sharpsburg, crossing the Antietam over Burnside's bridge, marching about half a mile, and bivouacked for the night.

Marched at 6 A. M. the next morning (Thursday) to within three miles of Harper's Ferry and remained until the next afternoon. Resumed the march at 4 o'clock, crossing the Potomac and Shenandoah at Harper's Ferry; marched one and one-half miles towards Hillsboro and bivouacked for the night.

Started at 6 A. M. and reached Hillsboro about noon. Staid here all night, starting in the morning at 8 o'clock, and marched to within five miles of Snicker's Gap, bivouacking for the night; started in the morning at 4 o'clock and reached Upperville about 3 P. M.

Remained here guarding Ashby's Gap until noon of Wednesday, July 22d, when we resumed the march and reached Piedmont Station, on the Manassas Gap railroad, about 1 P. M. At a late hour that night I was ordered to be ready to move the brigade with the division at 4 A. M., July 23d, to support the First Division of this corps. We reached Linden Station, in Manassas Gap, near noon of the 23d. I was here ordered to detail a regiment to support a battery on the heights commanding Chester Gap road. The Seventh New Jersey Volunteers were detailed in compliance with that order. I would here state that at the time of our leaving Upperville the Sixth New Jersey Volunteers were detailed to guard the wagon-train, leaving me with four small regiments, numbering not more than 550 muskets. We advanced in column of division, closed in mass, changing our position from the right to the left side of the main road leading to Front Royal, and rising a high ridge which had been carried by the First Division. I was now ordered forward by General Prince to

support the Second Brigade of our division, which had charged and was driving the enemy. The column was immediately put in motion and deployed while advancing and continued to advance in line of battle to a crest of a hill within easy supporting distance of the Second Brigade, where, by General Prince in person, we were ordered to halt. While in this position the enemy opened a slight artillery-fire, which wounded two men. We remained in this position all night, the men lying on their arms.

Early the next morning I was ordered to advance, leading the division column. The Second New Hampshire Volunteers were deployed as skirmishers on the right and left of the road; the One Hundred and Fifteenth Pennsylvania and the Eighth New Jersey Volunteers supported the right, and the Fifth New Jersey Volunteers the left of the skirmishers. In this order we pressed the distance of three miles to Front Royal, the enemy falling back slowly before us. In approaching Front Royal the line of skirmishers and supports passed over a steep mountain, densely wooded and with thick undergrowth. After a short stay at Front Royal I was ordered by General Prince to withdraw my skirmishers and march to the rear by the flank, the object we came for being accomplished. At Markham Station we bivouacked for the night, and next day marched to within seven miles of Warrenton.

It was extremely gratifying to me to observe the promptness that both officers and men evinced in overcoming the difficulties of the advance, the weather being extremely warm and the ground very uneven and covered in many places with a thick undergrowth almost impassable for man or beast.

I feel indebted to Captain T. W. Eayre, Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant Culver, Acting Assistant Inspector-General, and Lieutenant Thompson, Aide-de-Camp, for their promptness in communicating my orders on the field.

Sunday, July 26th, started at 5 A. M. and reached Warrenton at 11 A. M., where we went into camp.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. C. BURLING,

Colonel Sixth New Jersey Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

MAJOR CHARLES HAMLIN,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division, Third Corps.

Reports of Captain H. H. Woolsey and Colonel W. J. Sewell,
Fifth New Jersey Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS
FIFTH NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
BIVOUAC NEAR UPPERVILLE, VA.,

July 21st, 1863.

SIR—I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Fifth New Jersey Volunteers in the recent engagement at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2d and 3d :

The regiment had been on picket on the night of the 1st instant about one mile and a half from Emmittsburg, Md., on the road leading from that place to Hagerstown, Md.

At 2 A. M. the pickets were called in and the regiment joined the brigade, and at daybreak marched with the brigade towards Gettysburg, reaching the battle-field at about 10 A. M. From that time until 4 P. M. the regiment, in common with the rest of the brigade, changed its position several times, being from about 2 P. M. the most of the time under a heavy fire of artillery from the enemy's batteries, which had taken position to the left of the Emmittsburg road. The casualties in the regiment up to this time, however, were few.

At about 4 P. M. the regiment was ordered to relieve another regiment, in support of Battery K (Captain Seeley), Fourth U. S. Artillery, which was in position near the Emmittsburg road just south of the Apple Orchard. We took this position, moving by the right flank at the double-quick. In order to occupy the front assigned the regiment it had to be deployed as skirmishers, thus forming rather a singular line for the protection of a battery of six guns. At this point the Rebel artillery-fire was very severe and effective, one battery pouring an enfilading fire, principally of spherical case, immediately up the road. Very soon after we arrived on the road another—or more probably more than one—Rebel battery opened upon us from the woods to our left and front. Captain Seeley's battery then became engaged. A battery to our right soon after, and one to our left facing south down the road, and which had been engaged before we arrived in the road, continued their fire. This artillery-fire was kept up very rapidly for an hour or more, our regiment all the time losing men, the most of them, however, being but slightly wounded by the spherical case. During all this time there was no infantry-firing on our part of the line.

At about 5 o'clock, however, the skirmishers in our front (the First U. S. Sharpshooters) were driven in, and immediately after a dense line of the enemy's infantry was seen advancing over a knoll about 600 yards distant to our left and front, and as this line advanced the infantry on both sides became engaged. The carnage at this time was fearful. The regiments to our left, however, were soon compelled to fall back, and our regiment, small as it was, and deployed over so large a front, could offer but little resistance to the Rebel line of battle. Seeley's battery, which we felt to be our especial care, was also compelled to fall back. The regiment was collected around the pieces of the battery, and it and the battery commenced firing in retreat. This was kept up until another line of ours was reached, near the position first occupied by our brigade in the morning, and about 100 yards from our position on the road.

During this retrograde movement we lost many men, and it was at this time that Colonel Sewell, our gallant leader, was seriously wounded by a musket ball in the thigh. Captain Healy, Acting Major, was also wounded by shell in the hand and thigh. Before leaving the road I had been slightly wounded in the head by a musket ball and had left the field. The regiment was now left under the command of Captain Godfrey, and, reinforcements arriving from the Fifth Corps, was withdrawn from the field. That night the regiment bivouacked near the stream in the rear of the battle-field.

On the morning of the 3d I rejoined the regiment and took command.

During the day we were under fire several times, but met with no casualties.

The loss on the 2d instant was very nearly 50 per cent. of the whole number engaged. A nominal list of the casualties is furnished below.

We believe that our regiment assisted materially in gaining our glorious victory over the invading Rebel army, and has added something to the reputation already won on so many hard-fought fields. Every officer and man was in his place and did his duty. * * *

• RECAPITULATION.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers.....	2	5	...	7
Enlisted men.....	11	60	16	87
Total	13	65	16	94

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. WOOLSEY,

Captain Fifth N. J. Vols., Commanding Regiment.

CAPTAIN THOMAS W. EAYRE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

The undersigned adds the following corrections to the report of Captain Woolsey, who was mistaken as regards the duty which the regiment was intended to perform :

My orders were to report to General Graham for the purpose of relieving the Sixty-third Pennsylvania on picket. My right rested at a white house, my left extending to a large barn on the Emmittsburg road, thus covering the front of the Second Division ; Seeley's battery a few paces in the rear of my center, and two brigades of the Second Division on the slope of the hill. When the enemy's column of attack appeared in sight I sent word to General Humphreys and immediately afterwards became engaged. Previous to this I had time to examine the ground, and was convinced that the only place to check the attack was on the road and crest of the hill which I held. My left became engaged first, and immediately after was entirely driven in by the giving way of some regiments of the First Division to my left and the enemy placing a battery where my left had rested. I had now a direct musketry-fire and a battery of artillery on my flank, but still held the position, hoping for the advance of the troops in my rear. When obliged to fall back I did so by rallying on my right, covering Seeley's battery, which was firing in retreat. I found, on reaching the position occupied by the Second Division, General Humphreys changing front to rear on his right, so as to connect with the First Division, which had been driven back a considerable distance—so much so that the enemy was on the flank and rear of the Second Division thirty minutes after the attack commenced. I was wounded during this movement.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. SEWELL,

Colonel Fifth New Jersey Volunteers.

Report of Lieutenant-Colonel S. R. Gilkyson, Sixth New Jersey Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS

SIXTH NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
CAMP NEAR WARRENTON, VA.,

July 27th, 1863.

SIR—In compliance with orders from Brigade Headquarters, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Sixth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, in the late engagement at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2d and 3d :

The regiment, with the brigade, arrived on the battle-field about 8 A. M. of the 2d instant, where we massed and rested for about an hour, when we commenced to take position. After manœuvering for some time, the Sixth New Jersey Volunteers was detached from the brigade and ordered to the support of General Ward's brigade, which was engaged with the enemy near the left of our line, partly in the woods, their left resting in an open field. Advancing promptly through the woods we came to a fence. Having no one to guide me, and not knowing the position the regiment was to occupy, I formed line and opened fire on the enemy directly in our front. Soon ascertaining the position of our line, under a heavy fire from the enemy, I advanced the regiment about 200 yards across the open field, directly in front of Battery D, Fourth New York Artillery, Captain Smith, taking position on the left of Ward's brigade. Here we secured a fine position and opened fire with great effect, driving the enemy from our immediate front, remaining in this position for about two hours, being during this time actively engaged. Seeing the troops on my right retiring, I ordered my regiment to retire, which it did in good order, halting with the rest of the troops. I reported to General Ward, who informed me he had been relieved, ordering me to join my brigade, which we did about 7 P. M.

July 3d, the regiment, with the brigade, took position, massed in a woods in rear and near the left of our line, remaining in this position until about 2 P. M., when we were ordered further to the right to support some batteries, lying in mass for about two hours under a heavy shell-fire, with the loss of one commissioned officer and five men wounded, when we returned to our old position.

Both officers and men behaved with their usual gallantry, fully sustaining their well-earned reputation.

My loss in the two days' engagement in killed, wounded and missing was as follows, viz. :

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Commissioned officers.....	...	3	...
Enlisted men	1	30	7
	<u>1</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>7</u>
Total	1	33	7
Grand total.....			<u>41</u>

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. GILKYSON,

Lieut.-Col. Commanding Sixth New Jersey Volunteers.

CAPTAIN T. W. EAYRE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Report of Major Frederick Cooper, Seventh New Jersey Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS

SEVENTH REGIMENT, NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,

In the Field, July 17th, 1863.

SIR—I have the honor to report the following as the part performed by this regiment during the late engagement at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2d and 3d :

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 2d instant, Colonel Francine was ordered to report to Brigadier-General Graham, which was done, and soon after we were placed in position to support a battery. Soon after being posted, the enemy opened a heavy fire of shot and shell. Our position being greatly exposed, we suffered severely. We remained in this position until 5:30 P. M., when the enemy made a vigorous charge upon a battery on our left, which compelled the battery to retire. In falling back the battery broke through our ranks, creating considerable confusion for a time, but through the exertions of the officers the line was re-formed. The enemy now being on our left flank, Colonel Francine threw the right of the regiment forward and opened fire upon the enemy. After firing a few rounds a charge was ordered, which was attempted, but the enemy's fire was so severe that we were compelled to fall back a short distance. At this juncture, Colonel Francine and Lieutenant-Colonel

Price being wounded, I assumed command of the regiment, and re-forming the line made an effort to hold our position until reinforcements arrived. Soon the enemy appeared upon the right flank, and there being danger of being overwhelmed and captured, I ordered the regiment to fall back to the woods. Our supports having arrived, I retired from the field and joined the brigade.

We remained in the woods all night, and on the morning of the 3d instant moved with the brigade to the front. Nothing of note transpired until about 5 P. M., when we again moved with the brigade to the right, and were assigned to the support of two batteries. For a short time we were subjected to a heavy artillery-fire. The enemy not essaying to attack us, we moved back to our former position.

The regiment behaved well during the whole engagement, both officers and men doing their whole duty.

I would especially mention Sergeant Charles A. Monks, Company C, for his bravery and gallant conduct on the field.

I regret to report the death of First Lieutenant Charles F. Walker, Company B, a gallant and efficient officer, who was killed on the afternoon of the 3d instant.

My loss in killed is 16; wounded, 84; missing, 12. Total, 112.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK COOPER,

Major Commanding Seventh Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers.

Report of Colonel R. McAllister, Eleventh New Jersey
Volunteers.

BELVIDERE, N. J., August 3d, 1863.

CAPTAIN—In compliance with circular from Brigade Headquarters, dated July 27th, 1863, I hereby have the honor to report the operations of my command from June 11th to July 8th, inclusive:

June 11th, received orders at 12 M. to get ready for an immediate movement. Joined the brigade by order at 2:30 P. M. and marched until 9 P. M., when we halted and bivouacked near Hartwood Church.

June 12th, resumed the march along the river road at 6:30 A. M. Halted at 9:30 P. M. at a point near Beverly Ford, on the Rappahannock. A very hard march, the heat and dust being almost intolerable and water scarce; yet the men kept up well.



MONUMENT TO ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

(EMMITTSBURG ROAD.)

June 13th, under arms at daylight, and agreeable to order from Brigade Headquarters remained so half an hour. In the afternoon furnished a detail of 200 men to relieve a picket along the river.

June 14th, again under arms at daylight, as on the 13th. Received orders in the afternoon to be in readiness to march at dark. Left at 9 P. M.; marched by way of Bealeton on the Orange and Alexandria railroad and Warrenton Junction, and reached Cedar Run at 7:30 A. M. on the 15th.

June 15th, resumed the march from Cedar Run at 2 P. M., and reached Manassas Junction at midnight and bivouacked.

June 16th, remained as on the 15th, until late in the afternoon, when we were moved a mile.

June 17th, resumed the march at 10 A. M., crossed Bull Run and halted until 3 P. M., when the command was moved to Centreville, arriving there early in the evening.

June 18th, moved a mile in the afternoon, to higher ground.

June 19th, left Centreville at 3 P. M.; arrived at Gum Springs at dark and bivouacked.

June 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th, remained at Gum Springs.

June 25th, left Gum Springs at 10 A. M., and made rapid march to Edwards' Ferry; crossed the Potomac and proceeded along the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to the Monocacy, where a remnant of the regiment arrived at 12:30 A. M. This march was so rapid and the road in such a bad condition that most of the men were compelled to stop at various points along the canal, from complete exhaustion.

June 26th, Major Learney was sent back early in the morning to bring up the men. Left early in the forenoon, most of the men having arrived, and marched to Point of Rocks, where we arrived late in the afternoon and bivouacked on the heights half a mile from the town.

June 27th, the regiment was detailed to guard the division train, and reported, according to order, to Captain Johnson. The guard was distributed as follows: one man to each wagon and the remainder of the regiment in squads in intervals along the train. Passed through Jefferson and joined the remainder of the brigade at Burkittsville at dark.

June 28th, resumed the march at 9 A. M. Passed through Middletown and arrived at Frederick at 6 P. M. Marched to and bivouacked beyond the Monocacy.

June 29th, left early this morning ; marched to Taneytown and bivouacked in the woods near by.

June 30th, mustered the regiment during the forenoon. Left Taneytown early in the afternoon and marched three miles on the Emmittsburg road and bivouacked.

July 1st, resumed the march at 7:30 A. M. Marched by way of Emmittsburg and halted within two miles of Gettysburg, where we remained during the night.

July 2d, morning dawned ; considerable fog ; breakfast over. Troops moving in different directions, apparently taking up their several positions. Received orders to move. We marched but a short distance when the brigade formed in column of regiments, my regiment in the rear. Cannonading now commenced on different parts of our lines, after which we received orders to deploy and form line of battle. The artillery fight now became general and very heavy ; hard fighting on the extreme left of our lines ; orders to move forward in line of battle ; the " Third Battalion the battalion of direction ; " my regiment on the left of our brigade. The movement was executed handsomely. Before reaching the crest of the hill occupied by our line of pickets, on the summit of which stood a little farm-house and garden, we were halted, with the right of my regiment in the orchard in front of the house, and ordered to lie down. In a short time a Rebel battery secured our range, when I received orders to move by my left flank in front of the One Hundred and Twentieth New York Regiment, so as to give room for one of our batteries to take a position on the crest of the hill. After a severe cannonading on both sides I was ordered back to my old position. In a few minutes I was ordered to change my front by throwing back my left. This done, we lay down waiting the enemy. I ordered that when the enemy advanced on us that we fire by rank, rear rank first, so as to be enabled to hold in check the enemy after the first fire. Captain Benedict, Assistant Adjutant-General, rode up and cautioned me to be careful and not fire on our own men, pointing to those around the house and garden, who seemed to remain as though no enemy were near them. It was but a few minutes until our pickets came rushing in, closely followed by the Rebels, who took possession of the house and garden. I ordered " Fire ! " at which time I fell, severely wounded by a Minie ball in my left leg and a piece of shell in my right foot, when I was carried to the rear.

In conclusion, permit me to say that during the day Major Kearny and Adjutant Schoonover displayed the same bold and dashing courage that distinguished them on the battle-field of Chancellorsville; they richly deserve promotion.

Up to the time I fell, all my officers and men present stood up nobly and did their duty. I fondly hope that they continued to do so to the end, though sad to think of the severe loss we sustained.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. McALLISTER,

Colonel Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers.

CAPTAIN LE G. BENEDICT,

A. A. G., First Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps.

Report of Lieutenant John Schoonover, Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS

ELEVENTH REGIMENT, NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
CAMP NEAR BEVERLY FORD, VA.,

August 7th, 1863.

CAPTAIN—In continuation of the inclosed report of Colonel R. McAllister I have the honor to submit the following:

A few minutes previous to the command "Fire," spoken of in the accompanying report, Major Kearny, then standing near me on the left of the line, was struck by a Minie ball in the knee and immediately carried to the rear.

At this moment Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, then stationed a short distance to the left and front of the regiment, limbered their pieces and passed by our left to the rear, closely followed by a line of the enemy's infantry, upon which the regiment opened a rapid fire. I then passed rapidly to the right of the regiment in order to inform the Colonel of the absence of the Major and learned that he too had been wounded and taken to the rear. I immediately notified Captain Martin, the senior officer present, that he was in command of the regiment, and again passed to the left of the line, when an order was received from Brigadier-General Carr to slightly change the front by bringing the left to the rear. This being executed, the entire regiment opened an effective fire upon the advancing line of the enemy.

At this point word was conveyed to me that both Captains Martin and Logan were wounded and being carried to the rear. A moment later and Captain Ackerman fell dead by my side. The two former were killed before they reached a place of safety; and in justice to the memory of these three officers permit me to bear witness to their unexceptionable good conduct; ever to the front, distinguished for personal bravery, they leave behind them a spotless record.

By this time Captain Lloyd had also been wounded, and Captain Dunning being absent in assisting the Colonel to the rear, I assumed command of the regiment. The fire of the enemy was at this time perfectly terrific; men were falling on every side. It seemed as if but a few minutes could elapse before the entire line would be shot down, yet the galling fire was returned with equal vigor. Slowly and stubbornly the regiment fell back, keeping up a continual fire upon the line of the enemy, which was still advancing, until more than half of its number had been killed and wounded.

Up to this time both officers and men nobly did their duty, but the ranks becoming so decimated and mingled with wounded men and the line in the rear, and having a short time previous been struck with a piece of shell in the breast, I found it impossible, under these circumstances to longer keep the line together. At this time we neared the caissons, which were in line across the field to the left, when I was struck the second time with a buckshot, and being nearly exhausted in my efforts to rally the men and from the wound in my breast, I was counseled to go to the rear.

A portion of the regiment was rallied some distance to the rear by Captain Lloyd and charged in line with the remainder of the brigade to a point near that occupied during the hottest of the action. Remaining there a short time it marched some distance to the rear and bivouached.

Being able to ride, I joined the regiment on the morning of the 3d, and again took command by request of the senior officer present for duty, Captain Sleeper. A number of officers and men also joined the regiment, having been collected near the stream further to the rear.

Moving a short distance to the front, the regiment was halted until 3 P. M., when it was ordered out double-quick with the remainder of the brigade on the road towards Gettysburg. Proceeding nearly a mile, it was halted and formed in line of battle in rear of the batteries occupying the crest of the hill in front, the brigade being in

column of regiments. The regiment remained in this position for nearly two hours under a heavy fire of shot and shell, yet but one man was slightly wounded. During the time my horse was struck with a spherical case shot, from the effects of which he died the next day.

About 5 P. M. the regiment returned to its former position, where it remained during the night.

In conclusion, permit me to mention the general good conduct of both officers and men, both upon the 2d and 3d. To mention some might do gross injustice to others, but I cannot pass by the untiring efforts of Lieutenant Buckley to rally the men. Captain Lloyd and Lieutenant Corey also deserve special mention for their coolness and bravery.

As an individual act of bravery I desire to mention Corporal Thomas Johnson, of Company I, whom, when two Color Bearers had been shot down, I ordered to take the colors and advance twenty yards to the front, as the regiment was then wavering. He did so, and did not leave his position until ordered to the rear.

The services of Lieutenant James Baldwin on the 3d, as Acting Adjutant, were invaluable.

In the action of the 2d the regiment sustained a very heavy loss. Out of 275 officers and men taken in the fight 18 were killed, 130 wounded and 6 missing, making a total of 154.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SCHOONOVER,

Adjutant Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers.

CAPTAIN LE G. BENEDICT,

A. A. G., First Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps.

Report of Captain William B. Dunning, Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS

ELEVENTH REGIMENT, NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
CAMP NEAR BEVERLY FORD, VA.,

August 7th, 1863.

CAPTAIN—I hereby have the honor to report the operations of the Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers from July 4th to 8th, inclusive:

July 4th, 5th and 6th the regiment remained as on the 3d.

July 7th; left this morning at daylight. Marched by way of Emmitsburg to Mechanicstown and bivouacked.

July 8th resumed march at 6 A. M. and arrived at Frederick at 8 P. M., where we bivouacked.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. DUNNING,

Captain Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers.

CAPTAIN LE G. BENEDICT,

A. A. G., First Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps.

Report of Major John T. Hill, Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS

TWELFTH REGIMENT, NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,

July 16th, 1863.

SIR—I have the honor to report the action of the regiment I have the honor to command during the engagements of the 2d, 3d and 4th instant to have been as follows:

At 5 P. M. on the 2d instant four companies (B, H, E and G) were detailed to take a large barn on our picket-line, taken from us and held by the enemy. Under command of Captain Jobes, Company G, they charged gallantly upon the building, surrounding it and capturing 92 prisoners, including 7 commissioned officers, losing in the attack 2 officers and 40 men killed and wounded.

At 6 P. M. the same day the balance of my command moved to the front line, taking position behind a stone fence to the left of Kirby's battery, remaining in this position until the afternoon of the 5th instant.

At 7:30 A. M. of the 3d instant five companies (D, C, K, F and A), under command of Captain Thompson, Company K, again drove the enemy from the shelter of the barn, capturing a Major and one man, relieving our lines from an annoying fire from the enemy's sharpshooters posted therein.

At 4 P. M. of the 3d instant the whole line became engaged in repulsing an attack in force made by the enemy, completely routing them, capturing prisoners estimated to number 500 men and 2 colors.



MONUMENT TO THE TWELFTH INFANTRY.

(SOUTH OF BRYAN BARN, MAIN LINE OF BATTLE.)

GETTYSBURG BATTLE-FIELD COMMISSION. 155

We collected and turned in 751 small arms, picked up in our immediate front.

Officers and men behaved with the greatest gallantry. I take pleasure in calling your attention to the meritorious conduct of Captains Thompson, Jobes and Chew, Adjutant Franklin, Lieutenants McComb, Trimble, Acton, Phipps, Williams, Eastwick and Dare, Sergeant-Major Du Bois, and Color Sergeants Cheeseman and Griffin.

Our casualties were:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Commissioned officers.....	2	4	...
Enlisted men.....	21	75	11
Total.....	23	79	11

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. HILL,

Major Commanding Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers.

COLONEL MORRIS,

Comdg. Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps.

Report of Lieutenant A. Parsons, Battery A, First New Jersey Light Artillery.

BATTERY A, FIRST NEW JERSEY ARTILLERY, ARTILLERY RESERVE,

July 17th, 1863.

GENERAL—I have the honor to report that on the 3d instant, about 3 P. M., I received orders from General Hunt to move the battery to the front as quickly as possible. I at once obeyed the order and soon had the battery in position about one-fourth of a mile south of Gettysburg Cemetery, and near the Second Division, Second Corps, Captain Fitzhugh's battery following immediately after me and taking position on my right. At this time the enemy's infantry were advancing very rapidly. I at once opened fire upon them with case shot and fired about 120 rounds with good effect. As soon as they fell back I opened fire upon one of the enemy's batteries (which by this time had got an exact range of my position) with shell, and used 80 rounds, when I received orders from General Hunt to cease

firing. My shell were telling upon the enemy's battery and I believe that I could have completely silenced it in five minutes more.

During the action I lost 2 men killed and 7 wounded. I also lost 3 horses killed and 2 wounded, which have since died.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

AUGUSTIN PARSONS,

First Lieutenant Commanding Battery.

GENERAL TYLER,

Commanding Artillery Reserve, Army of the Potomac.

Report of Captain A. Judson Clark, Battery B, First New Jersey Light Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS

BATTERY B, FIRST NEW JERSEY LIGHT ARTILLERY,
NEAR BEVERLY FORD, VA.,

August 14th, 1863.

CAPTAIN—I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this battery in the engagement near Gettysburg, July 2d:

Early on the morning of July 2d, the battery was moved to the front and placed in the second, near the left of the line of batteries. About 9:30 A. M., the battery, by your orders, was moved to the front and left and placed in line on the rise of ground midway between General Sickles' headquarters and the Peach Orchard, on the Emmittsburg road, where we remained until about 2 P. M. At this time the enemy's infantry was discovered passing in column across the Emmittsburg road to our left and front, and distant about 1,400 yards, and, by directions of General Sickles, I placed my battery in position and opened fire upon their position, using shell and case shot, firing very slowly and apparently with good effect, as, after some six or seven rounds, the columns had entirely disappeared and no more were seen to pass that point.

Nothing more transpired until about 3 P. M. (at this time the battery was in line at the foot of the next slope, near the Peach Orchard), when a Rebel battery, which had just been placed in position near a house on the Emmittsburg road, about 1,400 yards to our front, opened fire on my position, and I was ordered by you to go back and

attack the battery. This I did, using shell and case shot, and after a pretty sharp fight silenced the battery, but only for a short time, when they opened again, as did other batteries which they had brought into position on my right. From this time until night the fire from them was rapid and severe.

About 3:30 P. M., the enemy's infantry commenced moving down from our front and right in strong columns, under cover of a heavy artillery-fire, and the fire soon became sharp and obstinate. I immediately opened on them with shell and case shot, but although the fire seemed very destructive, opening large gaps in their ranks, it only temporarily checked them, and they pressed steadily on. I continued firing case and shell, however, at the column, and later in the fight into the woods on my immediate front and left, in which the enemy were pushing our troops, that seeming to be at the time the main point of their attack.

About 6:30 P. M., another of the enemy's columns commenced moving across my front, and distant about 350 yards, when I began firing canister, doing great execution, throwing the column wholly into confusion and causing it to seek shelter behind the slope of a hill just beyond them. By this time our infantry on both sides had fallen back, as had also several batteries, when, having no supports, I deemed it best to retire, which I did to near the ground occupied the previous evening. In the battle of the following day the battery was not engaged.

I was obliged to leave one caisson and one caisson-body on the field for the want of horses to bring them off, but subsequently recovered them. My loss in men was as follows: 1 man killed, 16 men wounded, and 3 missing, 2 of whom are known to be prisoners. I had 17 horses killed, and 5 disabled so badly that I was obliged to abandon them.

Of the conduct of the officers and men I can only say that it was in the highest degree commendable for courage and bravery.

I am, Captain, your obedient servant,

A. JUDSON CLARK,

Captain First New Jersey Artillery, Commanding Battery B.

CAPTAIN GEORGE E. RANDOLPH,

Chief of Artillery, Third Corps.



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